UD GRAY! MIAY. MISS FRANKIR, NIE MORGAN, MISS BRADLEY.

arquette and Circle, 10 cts.; Dress Circle, PHI POPULAR MATINEES
Y and SATURDAY, at 2 p. m. Admiato of the Theatre, 25 cia. Maines crowded
of the Cig.
DIES' NIGHT, Thursday, March 12. Unaimpeatic success of "Ladies' Night." OLEY'S THEATRE. . JARRETT & PALMER

r of announcing that, having perfected aray Eve., March 9,

UPERB PAIKY SPECTACLE OF

SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,

RIS IN TEARS,

a days of the Communa, terminating with Striking Tableau, THE ATIACK ON NG OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE; the a combination rarely equaled and merer Theatr is kurope or America. see of the enormous expense attending the prices of admission will be as follows:

ERS' OPERA-HOUSE. Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

LLELED ATTRACTIONS! REAT BOX TRICK.

d week of the coreaming sketch,
UM'S ELEPHANT. ALL NIGHT! of Bobby Newcomb's new act, TWENTY-MORTON in new Congo and Dances, thert, Couriwright, 'Walters and Morton, ton, Cotton, and Kemble in new acts and NING AND SATURDAY MATINES. CKER'S THEATRE.

WEEK BUT ONE THE EMINENT ACTOR IN BOOTH,

Mondey, Tuesday, and Wedne in his great character of MLET! ported by an excellent cast.

OPHELIA

PATEMAN as...THE GRAVEDIGGE

WIN BOOTH & SHYLOCK. Briday—MACBETH. BOO—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. SHOW CASES.

W CASES.

ing your SHOWCASES, don't fall to out of the largest and most complete stocks NDERSON,

ACTURER, 82 STATE-ST. CIETY MEETINGS. ntion, Sir Knights!

andery, Ro. B. K. T. Special concluse, March 9, for work on K. T. Order, ghts couriecusly invited. By order of GEO. F. SINGLAIR, Recorder. Masonic. pter, No. 2. R. A. M., Hall No. 7 Mon-pter, No. 2. R. A. M., Hall No. 7 Mon-

convocation Monday evening, March r business and work on the Mark Degree L. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. Masonic.

sons who desire to take part in the a ge, to hold its meetings on Tuesday field, are most fraternally request, our meeting to be held on Wedmarch II, at the small hall adjoining in p. m.

Protestant Association.

est Lodge No. 1 will hold their results
on Thursday evening March 12 at 12
half, merhants corner of Resolution

ettis sermatements for the Lat. 1.

The Chicago Dail

VOLUME 27.

State & Washington-sts.

For Rent.

EUGENE S. PIKE

REMOVALS. REMOVAL.

NO. 146 FIFTH-AV., Just south of Madison), with a full stock of

PAPER BUILDING MATERIAL, Vermin-Proof CARPET LIN-ING, Paper Oil Cloth and Carpeting, Wrap-sing Paper, &c.

FINANCIAL. CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO CAPITAL - \$100,000

FREE PROBLEM OF THE P

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

U SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS, WILSON BROS..

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, and Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati. REAL ESTATE. For Sale at \$20.000 On easy terms, the brick house, 529 Wabas sv. Also, furnished, 1184 Wabashav., thre story and basement marble front, cheap. A. J. AV EREILL. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

LAWNDALE

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase AX CERTIFICATES, beld by the city for city taxes 32 will be raised to 5 PER CENT. Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYES. Comptroller. OPTUM CATERS, ATTENTION!
Obicago now has an Infirmary for unfortunates
addicted to the use of
plum or Alcohol. 359 Randolph-st. In
sharge of W. P. PHELON, M. D. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUSINESS CARDS. W. C. WATTS & CO.

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool, solid: consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and expectation to purchase and sale of same for future sipment, e delicery. Acade sale of same for future sipment, e delicery. Acade sale on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Mesers. For Irada, No. 2 William-st., New York. LITHOGRAPHING. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 MICHIGAN-AV.

UNION LITHO. CO

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS.

MUST BE SOLD! SHOW CARDS

WASHINGTON.

No Probability that Additional Taxation Will Be Asked.

Improvement of the Laws Concerning Customs.

How the Sanborn Contracts Were Brought to Light.

The District Investigation and the Way It Is Con-

Chief-Justice Waite-Scene in the Supreme Court.

The Projects Following Lent-Grant's Third Term.

Headed Off by Morton---Quasi Support from Conkling.

Blaine Organizing in the Constitue --- Thurman's Place.

convinced the Committee of serious losses and other wrongs to which the merchants have ennecessarily been subjected by the Government officers in the seizure of books and papers, and therefore it can reasonably be expected that if the Committee shall not report a bill to repeal that provision of the law, they will submit such amendment as will render it less injurious to the current business of merchants who may have fallen under the suspicion of the Treasury and their detectives, and all other informers and spies. The Committee will earnestly endeavor to frame such a bill as will afford relief to the merchant, but at the same time guard the interests of the Government.

SANBORN'S CONTRACT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WARRINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The recent developments in the Sanborn case have been mainly brought about by Mesers. Foster of Ohio, and Beck of Kentucky, acting of a sub-Committee of Ways and Means. Beck is a Democrat, but Foster is a Republican; and, while the Butler-Sawyer ring do not expect anything better of a Democrat, yet they are surprised and indignant that a Republican would dare to expose the rottenness of party-officials, especially when they belong to the ultra-Administration crowd which is headed by Benjamin Butler. There are the best reasons for believing that this ring will

OPEN THEIR PATTERIES AT MR. FOSTER, and attempt to blacken his name and desiroy his standing as a Republican by using the various methods that they have I und effective in other cases. They are already beginning to insinuate, in a cut of the commissioner of Integnal Revenue, in forming a whisty ring for defrauding the Government. This sort of a war is what may be anticipated, if

CHICAGO, MONDAY. MARCH 9, 1874.

in performing his duty on the sub-Committee in the course of which the Sanborn case was brought to light. He was impartial and fearless, and allowed neither threa's nor brandshments to swerve bim. It remains to be seen how much he can be injured by the parties to the questionable transactions that he

is like a bird which stops at no neight.

Higher still and higher,
From the earth thou springest,
And elinging still dost soar, and scaring ever elingest.

A certain class of attorneys, passing the precincts of this High Bar, refuse to abide by its decisions, and cry bargain and sale. One of these recently came from California to prosecute Judge Field, who had disbarred him; but not a respectable newspaper in the country would pay any attention to the charges. The Supreme Court is the most popular body in the Government, and the Justices are, to a high degree, social and Democratic. Among the rumors around this Court is one that the Democratic leaders are again counding the eligibility of Judge Davis for the Presidency.

THE LATE SOCIAL PROLIC.

taries has become more diffused; and finally President Grant has demolished the Washington etiquette, goes where he pleases, but, at the same time, lends his moral influence and example to the extravagance which has brought about so many scandals. He is the genius of his Administration in a social point of view, having come to office with camp-habits and army-rivalries, and loving a staff-oricle and rich civilians attentions. This is the army-nature in all parts of the world.

THE PRESIDENT

repeal that provision of the law, the color in local case in i

On the other hand, Senator Morton is raising the Grangers' issue in the Senate, for a two-fold reason: to eliminate Conking and Blaine, who are railroad-men, and to bring that element to the Republican party, and carry the delegate elections with it. You perceive that Butler, standing outside, with a good part of the Southern Republican vote in his hands, can be a useful man to either aspirant. Thereid lies his prolonged influence at the present moment, either candidate assisting him to change Collectors of Ports, and fuss around in perquisites and patronage. The income of this man from incidental Government business must be enormous. He is the most successful politician we have as a postillion. And still he hungers to ride on the box.

He is the most successful politician we have as a postillion. And still he hungers to ride on the box.

THE DOUBLE SHUFFLE.

To keep Grant quict is the common object of the party now, as in his first term,—not to break with him, lest he capsize the coach. He is a good deal like a mnie hitched in with a four-in-hand. If too much attention should be paid to his cars, he might get ugly.

This little game, involving as much feeling as horses have for each other, is gradually developing in legislation, and will presently be plain to the wayfaring man. It does not look probable that any of these men can command the support of the majority of the American people; but then the Democratic party is lying in the offing to scare timid Republican craft up as usual, and who knows? Mr. Tuurman thinks he does, but he scarcely knows this: that he is the leading statesman of the Republican—not Democratic, but Republican—party in the present day.

OBITUARY.

Mallard Fallmore.

Burralo, N. Y., March 8.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in this city at 11:10 to-night. He was conscious to the last. At 8 o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nourishment was palatable. These were his last words. Death was painless.

OBITUARY.

cian, he said the nourishment was palatable. These were his last words. Death was paintees.

Millard Fillmore, D. C. L., and ex-President of the United States, was born Jan. 7, 1800, at Summer Hill, Cavuga County, N. Y. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, of English descent, followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1819 removed to Eris County, where he cultivated a small farm. At an early age the son was sent to Livingston County to learn the clothier's trade, and was apprenticed to a wool-carder in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade he availed himself of every opportunity of supplying the defects of his early education. In 1819, he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood, of Cayuga County, who, perceiving that he had abilities which would qualify him for a higher station, offered to receive him into his office, and to defray his expenses during the progress of his studies. This proposal was accepted, but, not to meur too large a debt to his benefactor, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching a school. In 1821 he removed to Eric County, and continued his legal studies in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1829 he was elected to the Stafe Assembly as representative of the County of Eric. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing himse f, though he sided the movement to abolish imprisonment for debt in the State. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and at the close of his term of office, in 1835, resumed the practice of law, until he became a candidate for Cougress, and was re-elected in 1837. He was re-elected to the two following Congresses hut at the close of the first session of the Twenty-seventh Congress declined to be a candidate for re-election, returned to Buffalo, and again devoted humself to his profession. In 1844 he accepted the nomination by the Whig party for Governor of the State. In 1847, elected to the office of Comptroller to summe the duties of his new position, which he d

RELIGIOUS.

The First Church Formed in New York Under Bishop Cum-

A Few of the By-Laws Adopted by

Proposed Simplification of the Ritual of the Church.

The Bishop Satisfied with the Progress of the Movement.

Milwankee County Rible Society. ty Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Academy of Music this evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. H. Jewett; Vice President, W. H. McLaren; Secretary, Dr. D. W. Perkins; Treasurer, W. S. Cawdes; Executive Committee, E. Terry, Geo. H. Foster, E. R. Payne, J. B. Judson, John Johnston, G. H. Helewell, and H. R. Bond. The Academy was crowded, and standing room was unobtainable. Music and addresses preceded a collection, which was followed by the singing of the Tennesseans.

A Bockford Lecturer on Prof. Swing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Rockford, Ill, March 8,
This evening, in a powerful and brilliant lecture on Presbyterianism, delivered by the Rev.
Dr. Kerr at Brown's Hall, he deplored the action of Prof. Swing, of Chicago, in retiring from the stage of McVicker's Theater to the denominationalism of a church, and announced that, for his own part, with God's help, he proposed to preach the Gospie in a place where more than one person out of ten in a civilized community would be willing to come. As he closed, a spontaneous barst of applause broke from the vast audience, announcing their hearty approbation of his course.

FIRES.

At Pittsburgh.
Pressures, Pa., March 8.—About 4 o'clock this PITSUBOR, Pa., Barca 6.—About 40 clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Western Hotel, which, together with two adjoining frame buildings, was entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$10,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

A man named Warren T. Paradley, of Bridgeport, Coun., was burned to death.

At Spencer, Mass.; Less, \$75,000.

SPENCER, Mass., March 8.—The boat factory of D. W. Drury & Co. was burned this morning.

Loss, \$75,000.

NAVIGATION.

First Arrival at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 7.—The first vessel of the season came into port to-day,—namely, the H. M. Scovel, a schooner of Mamitowoc, to load with wheat for Buffalo.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Buyrato, N. Y., March 8.—The weather here has been warm and spring-like, presaging an early opening of navigation. To-day we have had a heavy snow-storm, with freezing cold weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—For the Upper Lake Region, and southward over Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear weather, rising tempera-ture, and whols diminishing to gentie and fresh. For Minnesota. Iowa, and Missouri, falling barometer, rising temperature, and east to south winds.

Station. |Bar. |Thr | Wind. |Rain Weather.

MANIA-A-POTU.

The Prayer-Delirium Working Wonders Everywhere.

Dr. Die Lewis Striving to Rescue Vermont Drunkards.

Prospects of the Movement in Prov-

Temperance Lectures and Sermons in Ohio Yesterday.

No Abatement in the Zeal of the

IN NEW ENGLAND

dall in explaining the new Ohio total-augmentations and objections, and forming praying bands to remonstrate with the keepers of liquor-saloons, and electing the necessary officers. A nominating committee chose fifty or more ladies to prosecute the work. Hardly a tenth part of them were in the hall, and it is not thought that many will accept. The Advisory Committee, to the number of thirty, were nominated from the avidence by boys who deemed it a good joke in the saloon of the saloon of

TEMPERANCE MENTINGS
in the city or in the country towns, and induce
many drinkers to sign the pledge of total abstimany drinkers to sign the pledge of total abstinence.

At this time, the rum-interest is stronger than ever before, and fully prepared to stand a long siege. The capital invested in the business reaches to many millions of dollars. Lager beer saloons can be found by scores in the centre of the city. Nearly all the hotels selliquor, the largest one having a capacious bar, the profits of which about pay the rent of the whole establishment. The famous temperance shore resert of

NARRAGANETT RAY,
called Riversids, owned has season by a company of Pawtucket capitalisms, has been sold to a Worcester party, and will be opened in the summer as a drinking place. It lost \$6,000 last summer because of its temperance principles. Liquor has always been sold

AT BOOKN FOINT,
and great profit made thereby; and Providence has several large als—breweries backed by abundant capital.

OHIO.

AT ASSILAND.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ASSILAND, O., March 7.—A temperance movement has been organizing here for the last week by holding a prayer and union meeting day and night, led by different ministers of this place, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Patch and Mother Stewart. It resulted in a march on the liquor dealers to-day by the ladies, 100 strong in the morning, and 200 in the evening. They first visited the drug-stores, where they were wall received. All signed the pledge willingly. They next went to the hotels, where they were allowed to sing and pray in all but one. D. G. Guth refused them permission. The ladies withdraw to the pavement, knelt in the mid, and held a prayer-meeting. The ladies all feel encouraged by the day's work, and are more resolved than ever to go on with the glorious work. Great enthusiasm is manifested by all.

AT EUCKRUR.

Special Dispotch to The Chacago Tribuna.

BUTKRUR, O., March S.—Saturday night the saloon-keepers and their friends held a meeting. About 150 were present. They resolved to lock out all the women who might attempt to visit their salooms; also that they would vote at the spring election fee so candidate who favored this temperance movement; and a defense-fund of \$2,000 was pledged. This evening a union temperance meeting was held at the Luthman Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The local ministers, the Rev. W. R. Davis, of the University, Judge W. M. Jackson, and az-Chief-Justice Scott all made carnest temperance remarks. The immense difficulty of the work here is fully appreciated, and cannest prayers were made for Divine guidance. The best of feeling prevaised. Some miscresum put an overshoe in each furnee, but the sitempt to annoy was a conspicuous failure.

AT TELLOW SPAINOR, O., March 7.—The ladies' whisky war is programing. Considerable experience was proved to the stress time afternoon over the announcement of the first surrenced to his wife. At this hour, 9 o'clock, a. m. Moylan's saloon is surrounded by shout one hund

NUMBER 198.

striving to gain political power. Some members are, however, surdy, hard workers. They battle constantly, and do a great deal of good. Some of our prominent business men, even after going the rounds of business all through the week, start out bright and early on Sunday, and hold TEMPERANCE MERTHOS.

In the city or in the country towns, and induce many drinkers to sign the pledge of total abstinated and if some of them treat the ladies rudely it will not be surprising.

AT COLUMBUS.

AT COLUMBUS.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus.

Columbus.

Columbus.

Columbus.

Columbus.

At Columb

Mr. Walter Phelps' Speech in Congress on the Franking Privilege.

Distribution of the Currency, or Dis-tribution of Garden-Seeds?

The Remarkable Influence of Hay-Seed in Congressional Hair.

Valuable Bocuments on the Silurian Period and Isothermal Theory.

The Average Congressman and His Country Editor.

What the Farmers Do Not Want.

What is that recomb?
We came here fresh from the people, eager to a reputation for ourselves, and to save the immonwealth. What did we do? We began speak; you speke, Mr. Speaker; I spoke; do every man who got the floor spoke—for at? To demonstrate to the people our wilgness to sacrifice even our own salaries, anghter.] We wasted ten days in talk, and see an end came, when we were all tired, see we were all the sep; my indefatigable triend from Maine [Mr. ale] insisted we should stay here late into the ening that he might read us a liver on the selfish extravagance sich would est down our salaries to thy 85,000 instead of \$5,500, [laughter],—sum hich he had recommended and more than once goed us to adopt. And the father of the House, if r. Dawes, I rising to the beight of the great

Friend spen by Peter the greatering reads of the patterns of t

speaks so brayely, he can find one that asks him for the

HISTORY OF THE SILUALAN PERIOD,

or the crustaceous formation, or the isothermal theory. It takes the Jersey farmer to ask for such! I appeal to the House, shall he boast over the intelligent requests of his farmers became they live on the prairies, and I be tonguetied here and not suffered to speak of the intelligence of my farmers who live on the bankt of the Passaic, the Hackensack, and the Hudson? [Renewed Isughter.]

But, Mr. Speaker, I have concealed part of the truth. For every letter which I receive two letters which prefer a different request. For every letter sking for a public document, a Patent-Office Report, or even an Agricultural Report, I get a letter politely and kindly asking the loan of five dollars. [Laughter.] Now, I ask if we are to furnish our constituents with all they want,—with their heat, with their nformation, with their cleanliness, with their riormation, with their cleanliness, with their riormation,

YOUNTER THEN WITH MONEY?

Yet I do not hear one single member, even if he represents a Grange, who stands upon this floor to ask that, in addition to the Agricultural Report and the isothermal theory, we shall also by free distribution send five dollars to each of our constituents. And yet would not the \$5 belp more that the Agricultural Report in our elections next fall?

our elections next fall?

But my friend from Illinois is confident that the people at large want these documents. Now, Mr. Speaker, far he it from me to run against the people. I have great respect for them in view of the fact that an election occurs so soon. But less ne he was flower to the people.

state of the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude. The capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude. The capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about to frank home as furnitude when the capitol is about the friend from litinoss [Mr. Cannon] in awe, just so do I tremble before the editors of the county.

As the Grangers receive from him love mingled with awe, so do these editors receive from me peculiar tokens of the editors and the editors and the editors of the editor

genuity of the committee who present to us an assfoctide pill and coat it with delicious sugar. I can speak against the free distribution of public documents through the mails, but how can I speak against my country editor, who only wants a free use of the United States mall to distribute my praises?

This all comes from the skill this House has attained in putting a man in a false position by the practice of our Mondays. It is something terrible; it is something servible; it is something servible; it is something the service of the service

MODER ATTER TORS MODERN ROUNT?
WHENEAS the earth is round, and whereas the sun is rarm, and whereas if you are virtuous you will be appy; and whereas we wish the world to be round, and wish the sun to be warm, and we wish ourselves be happy? Therefore,
Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that we hould issue an unlimited amount of convertible nonics, bearing 5,65 interest.

is this: That I do not believe that they want to obtain favors at the expense of the country. I believe that they are good enough men (as my friend from Ohio has said so much better than I

SPRINGFIELD.

Another Device to Profit by the Existing Grab Law.

speculations as to the Committee's Verdict on the Printing Frauds.

Arrangements for the Printing and Distribution of the Revised Statutes.

Proposed Modification of the Warehouse Law.

THE GRAB LAW.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER BILL.

SPRINGSTELD, Ill., March 7.—The following of Illenois, represented in the General Assembly. That whenever any special assement is levied to pay the interest on any indebtedness registered in the Auditor's office, by virtue of any general law of this State, it shall be the duty of all Coulsctors collecting any such assessments to receive the coupons of the current year for such assessment, whether the same be due at the time of such collection or soc.

When this came up it was explained that it

When this came up it was explained that i

bill will not pass.

It may not be generally known that the Auditor's Department construes the Grablew to mean that the bonds retain the benefits of the law for ten years from the date of registration, and not ten years from the date of the passage of the law, as innocent outsiders imagined.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

ARANGEMENTS FOR PRINTING AND DISTRIBU-Sp.coal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribque. Springstrud, Iil., March 7.—Mr. Hampton of Illinois." The revised sets of 1871-72 and 1873-74 are to be properly annotated, so as to show by proper reference the original sets and sections embraced therein. Place will be given to the Declaration of Indepophence, the act of Virginia, 1783, and of the session of Virginia of March 1, 1784, and other interesting Bevolutionary documents. H. B. Hurd is to annotate, edit, and supernytend the publication, and make a full index in as nearly as may be in the siphabetical order observed in the publication of the statutes of 1885. The work is to equal the Gross Statutes of 1885. The work is to equal the Gross Statutes of 1889. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor, within ten days after adjournment, shall advertise in one dally paper, in Chicago, Springfield, and St. Louis, for hids for the work, which is to be let to the lowest responsible bidder; provided that the price shall not exceed 10 cents per volume for folding, stitching, binding, and delivery. The distribution is to be made by the Secretary as now provided by law, and the remander of the edition (15,000 copies in all) to be distributed to the counties in proportion to population, the County Clerks belog suthorized to sell the same at not to exceed 43 per copy, and make returns of sales in January and February of each year.

The House decided, by 65 to 12, to print the

THE HOUSE decided by 65 to 12, to print the evidence taken before the Printing Committee, which will make a book of about 600 pages, and prolong the session about two weeks.

THE PRINTING FRAUDS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu

STRIVETELD, Ill., March 7.—At last the Printing Committee has concluded its labors, the evidence is all in, the counsel for the defense, Gov. Palmer, delivered his speech in mitigation of punishment, the jury has retired, and the foreman, Bradwell, is writing out the verdict to submit to his colleagues. The investigation has been conducted by the Committee with signal ability and courage, and it only remains for them to be fair and fearless in their work. The abuse poured upon the Committee by the contractors through their organs should not divert them from the straight line of duty. The investigation has shown beyond doubt that

Democracy to the front rank of the Young Democracy.

Mr. Archer defended himself from the charge of complicity in voting for a colored nomines, and, as he knew not at the time the color of the camdidate, he had been home since and stated his case before his constituents, and it was all right, and would continue to be. Some lively sparring among the Democracy took place, in which Voristook a tilt, in his usual style, in which he declared that no one on the Senate floor would refuse an invitation to go to Congress.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Lee endeavored to got up a sine die resolution, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider it.

Mr. Lee endeavored to get up a sine die resolation, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider it.

TEMPERANCE-REFORM IN CITIES.

The Ester of The Chicago Telouse:
Sur. Having watched the "Women's Crasade" against the rum-sellers of Ohio and Indiana, and having read and heard many arguments pro and con relative to its success and permanency, and as to the practicability of emilisting the same arch-snemy in the larger cities, I venture some engaestions as to the proper mode of procedure for the suppression of dram-drinking here in Chicago. While some success has been schieved in the smaller towns and villages, where the movement has been judiciously managed, this success has as yet not been met with in towns of larger size, where the enemy has had a better chance to organize; and it is the opin of many, probably of the majority, of temperane-people, that the work cannot people that the work cannot prosper to the same holy influences—women's project the same holy influences—women's prayers and presence—as in the plan now pursued; but I would pray at the dram-drinker rather than at the dram-seller. I would not have the women invade the saloons, nor assemble in crowles on the project the saloons, nor assemble in crowless of the firm was about \$20,000. The prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a to the prayers and entreaties. The collection is the firm and the project the saloons, nor assemble in crowle the firm of the firm announced to the prayers and entreaties. or district of the city, whose duty it should be to visit every man in that ward or district, and, by prayers and entresties, urge him to take a personal pledge not to touch, taste, or handle the accursed thing, nor to aid or abet the traffic in any way whatsoever. I would pledge every lawyer, every physician, every clergymen, every freshoider, to use his influence against the traffic, I would ask every merchant to take this pledge himself, and to insist, on penalty of discharge in case of refusal, that every clerk in his employ should also take the pledge. I would have these women—these praying bands of women—view every store, office, and shop, and, by personal appeals, by prayers and entreaties if necessary, enlist as many as possible on the side of Temperance,—not Temperance alone, but Total Absticence.

THE COURTS.

Man.

Mr. Hamilton on the Bankruptcy Ques tion.

Judgments and New Suits.

vious to his adjudication in bankruptey so as to make the Company a debtor to lum, in the sum of about \$22,000. Judge Williams, however, thought there was a

for a new trial in the bankruptcy proceedings, and a long and interesting argument is expected.

James S. Hamilton, or the late firm of Roddin & Hamilton, jewelers, corner of State and Washington streets, filed in the Bankruptcy Court, Saturday, an answer to the bill of Eugene V. Roddin, a sympets of which appeared in Tax Tanux of the 24th February, which charged Bamilton and smudry other parties with frand and conspiracy. In his answer, defendant alleges that the parties to the present suit frand and conspiracy. In his answer, defendant alleges that the parties to the present suit or carry on the business, which was prosperous up to the time of the fire, which disaster so affected its affairs that a compromise with the creditors was sought and obtained. During the past two years the business of the firm did not prosper, Roddin paying no attention thereto, his time being taken up mainly with domestic difficulties of an extremely delicate nature. The only capital past in since the fire was \$7,000 cash provided by desponent. About the last day of January the indebtedness of the firm was about \$62,000, which they were utterly unable to pay in full. Roddin went to the City of New York to mest the creditors, professedly for the purpose of ascuring a compromise, but deponent received a telegram stating that both parties must appear together, or nothing could be done. Deponent went to New York, and found that Roddin had called a meeting of the creditors, which deponent attended, and at which Roddin stated that the assets of the firm amounted to about \$45,000. Deponent made statements as to the precise condition of the firm, saying that Roddin, a short time before leaving for New York, had drawn \$6,000. The creditors insisted upon an explanation was unestificatory, and the creditors refused to proceed further with negotiations until Roddin had passed the money over to the Chairman of the meeting for the benefit of all the creditors. Roddin gave the firm's check for the amount, whereupon the meeting adjourned for two da

THE WARROUND LAW.

THE WARROUND assets of the firm will not ex-his return to Chicago himself in devising some the largest amount in itsed for the credits firm relieved from liability, an

eral days, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Phiness G. Ellaworth et al. were adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a varrant issued for April 13, before Register Johnson.

The adjudication against the Para Coal Company was set saide, and the cause set to be tried by the sourt.

Johns Bavel was appointed Assignee of the estate of Frank Wentworth.

Curtis Lord was tried and adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued for April 1, before Eggister Coon.

The denial in the People's Gunibus and Baggac Company was withdrawn, and the Company adjudicated bankrupt by defadit. A warrant waitsued returnable April 7, and D. S. Hough appointed Provisional Assignee.

The adjudication in the case of F. B. and E. H. Gardner was set saids and the proceeding dismissed.

The order of dismissal in the case of J. E. Byrne was made absolute.

E. W. Blatchford & Co. filed a petition against

Letters of guardianship were grawled to Caspar Rosmer by Judge Wallace yestarday, as guardian of Johann Schrall and others, minora, under an approved bond of \$21,608.

THE PU

Prof. Swing on C a Civiliz

Dr. Swazey on Orth He Expresses His Sy Rather than

Dr. Powers' Disc

Sermon by Dr. The

Dr. Ryder in Pavor

CHRISTIANITY A

mands of the hour in which a public common assemt philosophers, if we state all of his faculties. The tive within two spheres, it ture's laws, nor going "faculties" must be included the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of

flows outside all around hood full-armed for li bilities.

It would seem that Pa Charity, was expressly gentleman:

Charity will refer hong, a not. Charity boasteth lost doeth not behave itself at own; is not easily proved joiceth not in iniquity, but all things, believes hall things.

Evidently, in living u should all make a grandized life. It was truly thinking Mr. Jameson heantiful civilization."

From causes which w publicists have been un ligion of the Bible m as of a special mode of each of the priesthoood. It was turned a and over all other page for the priesthood and over all other page for the priesthood. It of philosophe minds to sons of civilization up but, patiently, to seek thing in an Aristotic as prejudice only parallel inespise everything fro.

Permit me now to as tian character is a higher this is not an important price of the priesthood only parallel inespise everything fro.

hem disregarded. District Court wil

to Holden to she slieger, he give him \$200, has paid the ill be obliged A specific per-

luing their goods at \$20,-mants think is excessive, worth \$10,000. An appli-Board of County Com-sired reduction made

ett will hear to-day the motion for he case of the National Life In-any, against which a verdict of of bankruptcy was rendered Sat-aterpretation of the act of 1873, ne former that first obtains juris-se to keep it, will also be argued, esented in the answer filed by the epetition in bankruptcy, Assignce of the Chicago Fire e petition in bankruptcy,

Assignee of the Chicago Fire
pany, recovered judgment in fordemissed forty-six others.

s absolute.
ford & Co. filed a petition against
n, H. A. Bischoff, J. G. Bischoff,
suchoff, somposing the firm of
Bischoff, somposing the firm of
soids sold, and \$5,502.64 for notes
asion of payment is the only act
alleged. A rule to show cause on
rch was issued,
thous course in Markey,
thous course to series.

\$2,500. brought suit for \$2,500 aga

by Judge Wallace yesterday, as hann Schrall and others, minors, wed bond of \$21,500. 80, 81, 82, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 92 to

on Calendar No.2, when through meation cases, s—1 to 20, Calendar No. 2, Supeas 361, 369, 372 to 390 except 377. -964, 1,883, and all cases set prior

rer Convenions—Henry Schlusier er, 8546.57.—Orein P. Chans and R. gustus French and John M. French. Touts v. A. D. Swanson, \$422.65. N. A. Williams et al. v. John Naigla, Frederick Weber, \$505.65.—Barnis v. h. Edil.—J. B. Hopp et al. v. Hanry —Hanorah McKay, administraticity, iavas, \$317.—G. S. Rubbard v. Pales udgment satisfied. v. Junes Trues—F. P. Whished C. B. Bouton, and E. F. Huribata an Van Bell et al. v. E. W. Brown,

DINGS FOR INFLATIONISTS.

The Chicago Tribune: island was the last of the original the Constitution of the United sposition was mainly based upon on that no State should issue

Madison to Edmund Randolph; has negatived a motion for spites to the Convention by a rotes. Nothing can exceed the folly which continue to reign as of character, as well as of aid. Paper-money is still their is debased to eight for one."

M. Varasan to Gen. Washing alority of the Assembly are a life of men, destitute of education, any of them void of principle, and confusion they derive their equence; and this they endeavor ebauching the minds of the common attention is wholly devoted on of debte, public and private. Associated the disaffected of expericularly those who were ungit on oppression and france, they are support at every hazard; and, linquish their favorite pursuit, upon the most sacred obligations.

In Aide's new Lag "Fallip" was a first time in Lendon to an imarpearance of the house was ing as select as it was humerous.

a pronounced encous, which is the sais was the authors first sinded on one of Balzao's mind

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing on Christianity as a Civilization.

Dr. Swazey on Orthodoxy and Hyperorthodoxy.

He Expresses His Sympathy for Swing

nt; and He Be Expresses His Sympathy for Swing Rather than Pation.

Be Expresses His Sympathy for Swing Rather than Pation.

Be Expresses His Sympathy for Swing Rather than Pation.

Dr. Powers' Dincourse on "Evolution the Law of Life."

Sermon by Dr. Thomas on the lumertality of the Soul.

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The Rev. E. F. Kittredge Against the Woman's Crusade.

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Dr. Ryder in Pavor of It and Against the Woman's Crusade.

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The Woman's Crusade.

Dr. Ryder in Pavor of It and Against the Woman

wisdom opens out into a paradise; so Christisuity, escaping from errors of dootrine and of
practice, opening forth in allits fuliness of truth,
and in all its divineness of method, by which one
heart transfers its truth and hope to its neighbor's heart, flowing beyond old channels and
breaking over into fields of the poor, poor in
gold and in virtue—thus rushing outward with
Christ everywhere for its leader and inectation
—Christianity, I repeat, will become the world's
civilization, or else we must all bow in sorrow,
and declare the generations to come of sin and
wrong to be utterly without hope.

It may not be easy to feel that Christ's Gospel
shall reform the world, for the work is so vast
that our feeble minds may be forgiven if they
are appalled at the task. But it seems easy to
feel that this Gospel is the only hope, for to truths
the most divine and the most complete, emitting
nothing that pertains to the welfare of mind,
body, and soul, that pertains to the now or hereafter, it goes beyond this rare excellence, and
adds that without which all truth is valun—
spiritual awakening and inspiration.

The truths of Christ's reform possess that impulse which comes from their lying outspread,
not only in the light of the earth, but in that of
eternity. Not only the happiness of society
hare is in them, but hell and Heaven fill them
up with their awful or aweet mystery, their fear
and hope. But their onp of virtues is not full,
for Christ is in them, not as a teacher who is
simply remembered, but as an ever-present soul,
cheering the heart to-day just as He blessed
men 1,800 years ago. And, if the heart needs
anything more, it may find it in the consciousness that the Father of all, the Almighty, lies
under all these truths, lifting them up into life
as He moves the sceam into storm or smile.

Here, then, is a reform adequate in its truths
and motives. What detains it from its great
mission? It waits for jive hi life; waits for
the Christian throng to error, not their own
sanctuary, only vecal with beg

TROS. ASS.

AND THE CONTROL OF THE C

fact.

Plate says, "Forgive your snemics," but the followers of Plate do not lay it to heart. Christ says the same thing. His true disciples never give themselves case of mind, never recognize others as in a right condition, till they keep, or try to keep, this commandment. Platenism is a philosophy. Christianity is a life. How comes the difference? It is the difference between Buddha and Christ, between Confucins and Christ, between Plate and Christ, the difference between the spirit of a man and

is a life. How comes the difference? It is the difference between Buddha and Christ, between Confucins and Christ, between Plato and Christ,—the difference between the spirit of a man and the Spirit of God.

One man has power over another according to to what he is. Casar's legions are what they are, not because of his tactics, but because of Casar. Plato makes war on false forms of thought. His legions are what they are not because of thought. His legions are what He is, only very much less.

The mere precept is but one pole of the battery; the bed of a stream which may be dry or full of water; the guide-board to a man who is indifferent as to which road; the stairway for a man who is too enfeabled to go up. Christianity without any Christ is a lame, one-sided affair, powerless, and always a failure. Christianity with a mere man—Christ is no better. It is Christ Himself, in all the fullness of His divine personality,—sutting himself to the unwilling mind, to the hard heart, the blind eye, the bad affections, the torn conscience, the weariness and weakness of man, to His great underlying spiritual nature, which is the Gospel. His moral precepts form only one of many points of contact with men.

I can only indicate how Christ, received, becomes the saving power in the life.

Coming into the world He begets confidence in Himself, as equal to the world want. Palpably He sees through men, nature, everything. Palpably He knows God. Every quiver of thedevil is shattered on His person. Here a man may trust, for wisdom, for help, for salvation if there be salvation. And in Him salvation becomes first possible to the thought, then a great hope, then the joyful assurance of the heart. "My Lord, and my God!" cries the world."

What must I do to be saved?" becomes a question with meaning. There is ear to hear the answer.

"God is with us" in every verse of the go-pola, in every word and act of Jesus. "God is

generation that had yet dawned upon the district the line of God. This, too, indicated the line of gradution to all

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL

It is not strange that those who stand by and see their friends thus, as it were dissolve and pass away from them forever, have deep questionings whether there be any life beyond. Especially do I think it is not strange that men of science, and those who are wholly or largely occupied with material and perishing things, should have such doubts. Nature, it is true, teaches the lesson of continued life upon this earth, but then it is not the same life that is continued; the flower or the tree dies, life is continued, but the flower and the tree are dead, and it is other flowers and other trees that live. And I doubt, indeed, if from the simple study of nature, through the senses, any one will ever reach the concussion that man lives beyond death. It is true from Nature he will learn the lesson of the continued existence of the elements which compose our bodies, and even the life-force contained in

HOOLEY'S THEATRE re. JARRET & PALMER have the he

THE GREAT ADELPHI. THIS MONDAY, MARCH 2.

SEVEN SISTERS

sily, delivered, Sunday excepted. So control per was tily, delivered, Sunday included. So control per was address. THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-ats., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

DLEY'S THEATRE Randolph street between and LaSalle, Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's matter. 'Undino." DEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-and Monroe, Engagement of Kate Fisher.

VICEMR'S THRATRE-Madison street, between thorn and State. Ragagement of Edwin Rooth

BURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, and Lake. Lecture by Prof. R. A. "The Wonders of the Star-Depths."

KARN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM-No. Clark street. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES. HEARING RESTORED. -A GREAT INVENTION O CONSUMPTIVES MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY gire their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbors" to Cel Liver Oil and Lime. Experience has proved it es a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphria, and all diseases of the Throat and Longs. Manured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. dip dragatitate seasonals.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 9, 1874.

on the bill to renew the franking privihas been furnished to us, in the way of Congressional oratory, since J. Proctor Knott delivered his opinions on the subject of Duluth.

about the capture of the King, announced a few days ago. The British burned Coomassic after molestation from the natives, who, with their King, had fied. Gen. Wolseley remained a Coomsasie a few days to conclude a treaty of peace sued for by the Ashantees.

rop into poetry," like Wegg, whenever matri mony or any other of the vicissitudes of life overtake his royal employers. The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh compels his muse to sing. and his verses on this inspiring theme were published in London on Saturday.

The effect of the recent decision of the Sureme Court of Massachusetts, declaring the oston ladies eligible to their seats in the soard of Education, has been very good, as some to similar positions in the recent March ections. This was specially true in the central id western parts of the State, where numerous availed themselves of the opportunity to the Court's decision. Apropos to this ion, the California Assembly has just sed bill making women eligible to educanal offices by a vote of 38 to 31.

sed the Railroad Bill, which originated in the se Senate by a vote of 92 to 4. It divides the roads of the State into three classes, and enacts white directly without the intervention of a Board of the Commissioners, as in Illinois, the rates that may this gers. These rates are 3 cents, 334 cents, and 4 cents, respectively, for passengers. A fund of \$10,000 is placed in the Governor's hands to defray the expenses of prosecuting railroads that infringe the law. When damages are sustained by any one, he may recover five times its

asual dastardliness and stupidity. The story is told in full in our dispatches this morning. In crutish audacity this crime has not often been qualed. The alleged murderers, a husband and rife and their son, impelled by a greed of money, ept a grocery store, and having hid him in his own ellar, took possession of the premises, and be-an deliberately, in open day, to remove his took, and undertook to act as the representatives of the murdered man in his business When called upon to account for their conduct they had not the wit to put their questioners off

to this country solely on private business will not relieve the public apprehension that is cer-tain to continue till he le fairly on his way back to his post. Minister Sickles returned two years ion to take command of one of the fac-

eptions to a Springfield dispatch on the pro-osed law prohibiting the sale of railroad or teamboat tickets except by agents who have ertificates of authority from the Presidents or sion for the proposed law.

The Chicago produce markets on Saturd were generally quiet, and prices were with stion from those current on Friday quiet and 10@150 per bri lower,— \$14.60@14.65 cash, and \$14.7236@

short clear, and 91/@1014c for sweet-pickled | lotteries and demand that they shall have the hams. Dressed hogs were in good demand and firm on light weights at \$6.10@6.15 per 100 lbs.

Highwines were active and firm at 93c per gallon.

Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active and %@lc higher, closing at \$1.20 cash, and \$1.21%@1.21% seller April. Corn was less to be closed by law, the little one must be closed active and le higher, cleaning at 61% cash, and by public opinion. Just as long as the young 62c seller April. Oats were dull and steady at ladies of the church fair can put their affghans

Postmaster-General Creswell has sent Con-grees a full statement of the facts and figures of the postal-car system. The total annual cost between New York and Washington is \$147,000, which would be increased to \$308,653 if the denands of the railroads for more compensation were complied with. Between New York and Boston It would be increased thereby to \$303,000 from \$167,278. This system of carrying the mails, and arranging and distributing letters in transit, is considered by Mr. Creswell to have rown to be a necessity, and its discontinuance s not to be thought of, as any other way of do-

norning, a number of the most eloquent divines of this city will be heard by a far larger audience than they could have reached with their oices yesterday. Prof. Swing's sermon is given in full. It is a brilliant presentation of the work of Christianity as a civilization, and contains no reference to the controversy in which Dr. Patton has involved him. Dr. Swazey touches this latter subject ably in his treatment of orthodoxy and hyperorthodoxy, and, although be mentions no names, it is easy to see who he thinks is hyperortho-dox. Dr. Forrester, in his sermon, rejoices over these differences among the ortho-dox, as thereby he thinks the real truth will finally be evolved. Dr. Thomas addresses himself to the future life, and proves that the soul s immortal. The Rev. E. F. Kittredge, of Boston, the Free Religionist, preaches on the prayer crusade against intemperance. He depre-cates a way of meeting this evil that is certain to end in reaction. Dr. Ryder considers the same topics from the opposite side, and con-curs in the censure recently pronounced against Dr. Thomas and Dr. Collyer, of this city, by the Sons of Temperance, for their advocacy of the use of beer and wine. In our New York news this morning will be found the plan of organization prepared for the First Reformed Episcopal Church of that city. Bishop Cummins preached a sermon yesterday at Steinway Hall, in New York, in which he said that the schism which he had made in the Episcopal Church had already done much to awake that body to the work of reforming itself.

THE LOTTERY RUSINESS. The facts which we print elsewhere con-serning the lottery business in Chicago show

that it is not only time the existing laws were enforced, but that such additional legislation as may be necessary for the protection of public norality and the defense of ignorant victims nay also be procured immediately. The existing statutes provide penalties for keeping " an office, room, or place for the sale or other dis-position of lottery tickets in this State," and for ' vending, selling, or otherwise disposing of any lottery ticket." That the law is not enforced is vident from the numerous places where lottery tickets are sold in this city, and the ease with which they may be obtained. The larger part of money is sent by mail to a place outside the State, as in the case of the Kentucky Public Library Lottery, for instance, and the tickets are remitted by mail, the transaction does not take place in this State, and does not, therefore come within the scope of the statutes. The is immense, especially with reference Chicago. It may not be possible to break this up altogether until the transmission of lottery tickets by mail is forbidden by law, but a bill is now pending before the State Legislature which will go tar towards checking, if not alt gether suppressing, it. This bill prohibits the savertising of lotteries in newspapers, circulars, or by street-posters. If this provision were enforced, the process of attracting public attention to the details of a lottery scheme would be so intricate, cumbersome, and tedious that the busi-ness would soon be abandoned altogether as im-practicable as well as unprofitable. With heavy penalties for keeping a place for the sale of tickets, for disposing of tickets, and for advertising lotteries, the business would soon be so heavily loaded down that it virtually would cease

to attract public attention at all.

In the interests of public morality and for the protection of the community we therefore unge the Legislature to pass this bill at once, and we do so all the more firmly because the lottery managers in other States, fearful of injury to their business, are seeking to influence members of the Legislature against the bill by assur-ing them that the press will assail them if they pass it. The members need not fear any such result from their action. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has already set the example by throwing out this class of advertisem and we have no doubt that all the respectab newspapers in this State will join with us in the heartiest co-operation to break up this business. The bill pending before the Legislature fur nishes the easiest and most available method of eradicating the evil. We can assure the Legis ture that public sentiment is in favor of sup pressing every form of the lottery business from the great public lotteries of Kentucky Maryland, Havana, and Missouri down to the affle for a silver watch in O'Malley's saloon with all the numerous schemes between these extremes, such as policy-shops, gift-enterprises benevolent schemes of chance, opera-house and real-estate gift operations, and the small and apparently harmless lottery practices which so frequently obtain in church fairs and bazsars. In the latter, of course, there is no intention to deceive or swindle, or to put the money to a bad purpose. The ar-ghan which half-a-dozen industrious and shrewd young ladies embroider and then put into a lottery at twice its value may procure the church a handsome Bible, or help pay the singers, or put a stained-glass window in the building, and

62c seller April. Oats were dull and steady at ladies of the church fair can put their affghans 43%c cash, and 43%c seller April. Bye was quiet and 1%c higher at 85%.686c for fresh receipts. Barley was dull and rather weak, closing at \$1.38 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and 10c higher, closing firm at \$4.35@6.35. Cattle and sheep were in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

Postmaster-General Creswell has sent Content of the church fair can put their affghans into lotteries, just so long will the great lottery managers point to them and claim a similar privilege. What is wanted is a clean sweep of the whole business. It may not be possible to accomplish it all at once, but the bill now pending is an entering wedge which will speedily prepare the way for it, and members of the Legislature need not be deterred from doing their duty, and doing it at once, by any fear of their duty, and doing it at once, by any fear of assault from the press.

A system of compulsory chimney-sweeping, as proposed in an ordinance now in the hands of a Conneil committee, can only be advocated by those who would increase the horde of public able by this tax-ridden community. Any ordinance requiring merely that chimneys without discrimination should be cleaned at stated intervals is not only an act of flagrant injustice to householders, but one that will fail to diminish the number of fires and false alarms: (1.) The smoke from most bituminous coals will form such a deposit of soot in flues that it may ignite, under certain atmospheric and other conditions, at any time; and a simple brushing-out once a year will not perceptibly diminish the number of "chimneys on fire." (2.) The accretions or soot from the combustion of anthracite coals, which form the fuel for more than half of all the chimneys in Chicago, cannot be made to burn. It is said to be impossible to set the inside of a flue on fire where this fuel only is in use. What lit tle soot there is from hard coal forms a powder to the bottom of the chimney when cold, where, in the form of fine sales, it can be removed at the lowest aperture without other trouble. In the anthracite regions of Eastern Pennsylvania, where no other fuel is used, the cleaning of a chimney by brushing out its entire length is unknown. It is this unequaled quality of cleanliness that has given this coal its rank as the pleasantest fuel all over the world. (3.) Wood is now so little used as fuel in Chicago that its consideration, is this connection, is not impor-tant. Its soot is not inflammable, and it is rarely that the stacks of planing mills or chimneys where wood is used take fire.

The greatest danger in chimneys is in the too-commonly defective methods of their construc-tion, which no sweeping can avert. A flue built too small for the smoke it is designed to take off may cause a fire by becoming overheated, while one too large (which, however, is seldom the case), by retarding the upward movement of the smoke with its suspended soot, causes so large an accretion that when ignited it will burn long and dangerously. For new buildings, there independent flues,-i. e., each flue to run direct to the roof without other inlet than from one fire. The expense of this system will not seem merons when the great safety it gives, and the increased ventilation as a sanitary measure, are

taken into account.

The old system of inspection by fire-wardens will give ample protection against "chimneys on fire," if honestly administered, and is all that should be required. With their power to inspect chimneys at any time and enforce the cleaning of those dangerously foul at all times, as well as to order the rebuilding or abando ment of all improperly-constructed flues, we will have much greater immunity from fire and "false slarms" than through a law compelling the business is done by mail, however, and in each householder to pay an annual tax of 25 go to some ward-bummer who should be earning

an honest living. Do the Police Court records of Chicago show one instance where a builder has been fined for improperly constructing a permanent flue? Is it probable that the furnace which burnt the Congregational Church, or the fine that fired Farwell Hall, would have been defectively constructed if the contractors for those works had had the example of a \$100 fine before their eyes for such criminal negligence? Let our Council enforce the good laws we have rathe than make new ones with apparently the sole aim of squandering the last dollar that our de-pressed building interests will bear. Mayor Medial's last official message to the Council be fore going to Europe recommended the passage of an ordinance making compulsory the erection in high buildings of fixed water-pipes, to help the Fire Department in upper floors and roofs There was not a dissenting voice to the utility, efficiency, or practicability of this plan, but it was kicked about from one committee to another, and has come to naught, simply because there

was no money in it. ROBESON AS A PAWNBROKER.

The New York Supreme Court is now hearing curious case. L. H. Weetjen and other Dutch ondholders of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad are the plaintiffs and that corporation was the original defendant. The testimony hitherto taken has now brought Secretary Robeson in as deshown by affidavits wrung from unwilling witstipulated purpose of extending the St. Paul & Pacific Road. William G. Moorhead received the money, as Trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds, and spent it, as contractor for building the road. The funds gave out when about one-third the work was done. Moorhead had then 16,000 or more tons of rails on hand. He turned them over to Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, for money advanced him. He was a partner in this firm. The iron was subsequently transferred to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London. Mr. Moorhead was also a partner in this firm. The Dutch bondhold-ers claimed that the rails belonged to them. When the New York firm collapsed This able and interesting article is but in keeping with the new literature of the press since the emancipation of party. It is in admirable contrast to the stuff which once formed the naval forces in European waters. It is odd, by the way, that the Secretary of the Navy should not use the regular London financial agency of the Government. McCulloch arrived in New York soon after, and made strenuous young ladies embronice and take put his to be tery at twice its value may procure the church a handhome Bible, or help pay the singers, or put a stained-glass window in the building, and the post-offices, and cakes with a ring in them, may also help to the same purpose, which is a very good one. But, say the managers of the Kentucky Lottery, it is also a good purpose to supply the State with a great public library, and immediately they take shalter behind the church. Motulioch arrived in New York soon after, and made strenuous efforts, as one of his partners testifies, to get funds to save his house from going down and to prevent Robeson's checking out this \$1,000,000.

The Ohio temparance crusaders are not to be fooled by any nonsensical ideas of consistency. They cannot afford to suffer permiary less in their efforts to reform salcon-keepers. The Cincinnati Enquire charges them with worldly windows.

deposit of \$500,000 in gold, for which he pledged the remaining 14,000 tons of rails. The plain-tiffs now one to recover all the rails Mr. Bobe-son holds. However the suit may result, it seems to show an admiring country that its ver-satile Secretary of the Navy counts pawnbrok-

by the Hon. W. S. Groesback and his brother-in-law, Mr. B. W. Burnet, were offered for that purpose. The Common Council was about to purpose. The Common Council was about to take another piece of property, but suddenly accepted this and paid the price demanded. There were instant rumors of frand, but Mr. Groesbeck's reputation was too strong for successful attack. The rogues in the Council have quarreled recently, and are tearing each other's already ragged reputations into the veriest shreds and tasters. Other reputations, hitberto untouched, have suffered too. Among them is that of Mr. Groesbeck. It seems that he and take another piece of property, but suddenly accepted this and paid the price demanded. that of Mr. Groesbeck. It seems that he and then in Washington, the head of that branch of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., the Government a real-estate agent to be used to disposing of the Burnet Woods. His friends admit the fact. This money has been traced into the hands of a nember of the Council. There can be small doubt that it passed thence into the pockets of officer, Capt. J. H. Dickerson, was an obstacle in a number of Councilmen. It is claimed that the a number of Councilmen. It is claimed that the \$25,000 was but the agent's fee, and that the owners of the property knew nothing of the use he made of it. But men who wish to sell real estate do not give heavy douceurs to their agents before the latter have closed the bargain. The character of the Council was notorious. It seems scarcely credible that Mr. Grossbeck should have supposed that the money was to be lawfully used. On the other hand, he is wealthy enough to be above such temptations, and he has hitherto borne a spotless character. We trust he may clear himself of the unworthy charge, but the sorrowful facts here cited seem to establish a prima facie case against him.

THE EMANCIPATED PRESS. One of the greatest blessings resulting from the breaking up of the old party despotsens is the vigor and dignity acquired by the newspa-pers that have followed the popular movement. This is especially notable in the press of Iowa and of this State, the general tone of which has become elevated, and the general character im-mensely improved. The time has been, and not very long since, when any one acquainted with the press of Iowa could as accurately predict the contents of any paper as he could that of a copy of Ayer's patent-medicine almanac. There was the eternal sing-song of the excellency of the party, and the usual comments upon the ability of Gov. A, Senator B, and so down to Coustable Z, all of whom were staunch champions of the party. The Farmers' Movement has ancipated a majority of the people of Iowa, and has in an especial manner given freedom and independence to the editorial profession.

Any fool can run a mere party organ. It requires intelligence and experience, versatilit and courage to run a newspaper. It is also where the newspapers have put away dressed themselves to the intelligence and integrity of the public, their business has become more prosperous and their influence more ex-tended. Instead of an audience of a mere circle of afficeholders or expectant officeholders, they have the public at large, who fully ap-preciate the difference between an honest, out-

spoken paper and a mere organ.

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette has, until within a very short time, been a party paper of the old style. It is now independent. It tests men and measures by principle and not by the decisions of caucuses. It discusses questions acpoint of party interest. In that paper of March 3 is an able and searching article upon the evils and abuses of the day and of the reme dies. It is an admirable presentation of the

whole question. It thus arrays the evils: 1. The extravagance and corruption of every department of the State Government. Fully 25 per cent of the County Treasurers are delinquent, and official stealing is so common as onger to excite attention, and is never punished 2. The unequaled profligacy of the Federa lovernment, both in Congress and in all the de partments, as shown by Mr. Dawes' stateme

of the condition of the Government finances. 3. "A debased, dishonored paper currency corned by all the world, and only taken by ourselves because it is made, by violence, a legaltender in payment of debts. To it may be attributed more poverty and distress than was caused by years of civil war and the conflagrations of cities." "When men can hang a loaf of bread and a joint of meat over a table, and satisfy their hunger with the shadow, then, but not until then, can mankind prosper with a paper money of unknown amount, of no real value and redeemed and paid by nobody. To debase the circulating medium of a nation is scarcely less fatal in its consequences than to corrupt the

blood of all its people." 4. The present vicious system of raising revenue and "protecting home industry" by levying the most oppressive taxes on every necesfendant. That fine old sea-dog appears as a pawnbroker. The facts in the case, as they are borer. "By it, and the debased paper money now in use, the real value of the paper dollar is nesses, are the following: The plaintiffs own reduced to 35 cents in the only money known \$15,000,000 of bonds, which were sold for the reduced to 35 cents in the only money known United States. These evils, barely endurable during the excitement of war, are perfectly in tolerable when indefinitely prolonged into year

of ensuing peace."

After a forcible discussion of these severs After a forcible discussion of these several points, the Gasette concludes by saying:

These evils, with countless donations of millions of acres of land and other millions of Government bonds to enrich railroad rings, composed of aliens and non-residents,—with other Centennial, franking, and mileage abuses, added to canal and river and harbor jobs, are majelly reducing the people of the Republic to two classes, the very rich and the very poor. In the language of Gov. Booth, of California, what will be the final result? Reform now, or revolution because! It is for the people to answer, while they are at least nominally free.

This able and interesting article is but in keeping with the new literature of the press.

a weekly newspaper in the West that has put aside the bonds of party and become independ-ent that has not added 100 per cent to its inter-

sold at suction for the benefit of the cause. If this is true, it looks as if the sly beer-sellers of the commercial metropolis of Onio were engineering the crusade to their own advantage.

SECRETS OF THE WAR.

The Cincinnati Gasette publishes an exceedingly interesting chapter of the secret history of the War, and the publication will bring to light other chapters relating to the same subject which cannot fall to produce a sensation. The parties are all Ohioans, but some of them have a national reputation. The following are the

pankers and agenta. Hurth opened a correspondence with him in January, 1863, stating that he was the purchasing and disbursing Quartermaster at Cincinnati; that his superior officer, Capt. J. H. Dickerson, was an obstacle in he could do a better business. H. D. Cooke sent one George S. Scott, with whom he tells Hurtt he can deal freely, and promises to send out also his brother, Pitt Cooke, if he can. Cooke also promises all he can do to have Hurtt pronoted. In time, George S. Scott reached Cincinnati with his credentials from H. D. Cooke. Cooke states in one of his letters that Secretary Chase would do all he could, and that John Sherman had personally asked Stanton for Hurtt's promotion. Scott represented the houses of Jay Cooke & Co., W. D. Cott & Co., bankers, and W. Hunter & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia. Scott at once made sales to Hurtt for the Government; he also made purchases of vouchers. The money was furnished by the banks named, Hurtt sharing with Scott the profits. The Burtt sharing with cooks to the state of the vouchers were purchased by Scott at a large discount. The purchases were of corn, oats, hay, etc. Pitt Cooks also went into the business, purchasing corn in Chicago and selling it to Hurtt at Cincinnati. Hurtt kept them advised of the Government requisitions, and thus they could buy and sell at advantage. The programme included the removal of Dickerson and

the association of Capt. C. W. Moulton, brotherin-law of Senator Sherman, with Hurtt, in order to increase Hurtt's opportunities. This business was progressing swimmingly when Gen. Burnside was put in command of the Department of the Ohio. He soon suspected that Hurtt was acting dishonestly, and, July 28, 1863, ordered Maj. McLean seize Hurtt's books and papers, and investigate Maj. McLean made his report detailing the Hurtt to H. D. Cooke; two letters from Cooke to Hurtt; six letters from Hurtt to Allen, editor of the Columbus Journal; one letter from Hurt to Senator Sherman, and various letters between Scott and Hurtt. The conspiracy was hampered by the failure to get Dickerson removed and Hurtt promoted to his place. To show how earnest and wide-spread the effort was to have this accomplished, we give the following letter

from Pitt Cooks to Scott:
PHILADELFHIA, April 2, 1863.
George S. Scott, Req.: George S. Scott, Esq.: W. G. Morebeed and I have written strong letters to-day to Gen. J. E. M. (M. C.), Pittsburgh, and bosom friend and most influential advisor of Sec. S., and urged him to write for Capt. H., and insist on his pro-motion and appointment. He will do it, and will suc-ceed. Never fear. Tell Capt. this, and we have other strings to pull, and are bound to succeed. We made it clear that the house of M. & Co., Pitteburgh, would be to loser by the arrangement. Ever yours truly,

(Signed) Prrr.
Maj. McLean made his report Sept. 26. On the 28th the papers were put into the hands of Judge-Advocate Burnett, who in time prepared charges and specifications covering the entire mass of testimony, and showing the connection of all the parties who in any way had become mixed up with the business. The 20th of November was fixed for the trial of the case. On the 18th of October, Judge-Advocate Burnett wrote to the War Department that the case was important and would be contested "with a great deal of pertinacity and with all the force that oney and influence could bring to bear." There was an intense excitement at Washington, and on Oct. 28 an order was issued from the War Department that Maj. McLean should proceed without delay to Fort Vancouver, Oregon, and report for duty. By some accident this order, though made public, was not sent to McLean. Gen. Burnside, who was at Knoxville, heard of it, and appealed to Stanton to recall it. Burnside also ordered McLean to remain at Cincinnati until further orders. In the meantime the court-martial was dissolved. In December, it was discovered at Washington that McLean had not left for Oregon, and an explanation was demanded. He was then ordered to leave instanter, which he did. All the papers n the case were then sent to Washington. A year later Hurtt was tried on only a few items papers in the original case, with all Hurtt's correspondence, are on the files in the War Department, subject to the call of Congress. A few only of them, and a portion only of the teatimony, are now made public. Capt. Dickerson, the honest man in the case, became insane and died in the hospital.

Every now and then the police records of large cities furnish the reading public with the information that an awkward chrysalis in the shell of masculine attire has developed into a lovely being of the other sex. Most cities are protected against the imposition of females upon them in the garb of males, and this leads to the final collapse of the experiment. The most recent of these escapades has come to light in Philadelphia, the little sinner being a brighteyed German lassis who has been loading rifles in a shooting-gallery in boy's attire. She is quite a child, and remarkably bright. As usual, the excused her appearance on the plea that she could obtain work in no other way, and that in male attire she was secure from insult. There is a moral behind all this which cannot be ignored. The miserable wages paid to girls and women in stores and workshops account for much of the crime and misery of society, and there is a vast deal more truth than compliment in the fact that women are institled because they are women. The places which should be occupied by bright, intelligent girls are filled by stupid young men who ought to be doing manual labor in the fields or the carpentar's shop, instead of measuring tape and selling stockings and corsets in dry-goods' stores. In these places is woman's sphere, Modesty Every now and then the police records of

oine with economy in urging their clair such positions, and to the salaries paid inferiors of the other sex.

inferious of the other sex.

The Chinese Government has awakened to a sense of the atrocities practiced abroad upon its exported citizens, and has sent a Commission to Cuba to inquire into the condition of the 100,000 coolies employed there. It is stated upon good authority that the condition of these poor creatures is worse than that of African elaves. A coolie is actually purchased for a sum of about \$700 currency, and bound by a contract to serve for eight years at \$4 a month, his employer agreeing to feed and clothe him. But the food and clothing allowed him are insufficient, and at the end of his term the poor wretch is worse off than ever. The law requires him to make a fresh contract of the same kind or leave the island. There is no alternative but to commence another term of alavery or die. Many choose to do the latter, and destroy themselves in the most horrible manner rather than repeat their former experience. The Chinese Government has been instigated to these inquiries principally by the United States, and has already dispatched a Commission to Peru on the same errand. It is probable that Chinese emigration to countries where such barbarities are practiced will be perent in formatic for the United States and has already dispatched a Commission to Peru on the same errand. It is probable that Chinese emigration to countries where such barbarities are practiced will be perent misfortune in being fined £250 for insisting that Jean Luie, the Tlobborne witness, was a gentleman and a scholar. We have no exact parallel with Mr. Whalley in this country. George Francis Train comes nearer to him than anybody.

The philosophy of dueling is unspeakably inconsequential. If a man has insulted you ascording to the "code of honor" he must be so corded the privilege of killing you also. In the mission was not sent to California and her sister States of the Pacific a few years ago. The lega-tion might have had a story to tell not altogether

In the recent debate upon the franking privilege, much stress was laid upon the fact that
the repeal of the privilege was an attempt to
crush out the small country newspapers. As a
sample of the absurdity of this ples, we quote
from the Greston (Ogle County) Times, one of
the small newspapers, which does not seem to
stand in fear of being crushed out:

We think the whole newspaper press should oppose
every form of free transportation through the smalls.
We trust that newspaper men are not subjects of
charity, and on what other ground can they sax for
privileges that they are unwiting to concede to others?
If it is shown that the rate of postage is burdensome
upon local papers as compared with papers of a
wider circulation, then let the rate of postage be reduced on the local paper till it stands on par with fis
more-widely circulating contemporary. But let no one
sax charity or special privilege of the General Government.

The death of Mrs. Noves, or "Ada Clare," as she was called in the days of her sovereignty over a small province of New York Bohemis, was a sad one. Years ago, she was the divinity of a a sad one. Years ago, she was the divinity of a little coterie of worshipers, among whom were Artemus Ward, Dolly Davenport, George Jordan, and such lights. They died, and she, Tithouns-like, survived, chained by the fetters of that immortal youth which inheres in actress-es. Her name was forgotten, and she changed it by marrying an actor named Noyes. She her youth and beauty—theatrically considered-remained. A week or two ago she was fondling a lap-dog who was suffering from hydrophobia, when the brute lodged its teeth in her nose, and nearly tore the organ from her face. It di next day. Mrs. Noyes was more fearful for h good looks than her life, and paid more atte good looks than her life, and paid more atten-tion to the patching of her features than the eradication of the virus. The poor creature died from the effects of the bits. This devotion to appearance has a pathetic side to it, for what would an actrees be worth whose face was torn and scarred and berefit of a nose? It became a point of professional become to preserve what point of professional honor to preserve what beauty nature had left her, even though that preservation were accomplished at of her life.

A correspondent of the Rochester (N. I.) Union and Advertiser endeavors to explain the so-called spirit-trance of Miss Bonny, who died Resurrection, on the hypothesis of catale In support of this theory he relates sev In support of this theory he relates several cases of complete catalepsy, one of which is surprising. Within three miles of Churchville, Monroe County, N. Y., is a Miss Eliza Randall who has been in a cataleptic condition for ten years. Her first indication of brain disease was alight insanity, followed by a sleep of three years, during which period she never woke. Food placed in her mouth was mechanically swallowed without mastication. In the years 1869 and 1870, she woke for a few moments, once every four weeks, but since the latter year has remained sleeping, gaining flesh, and improving in appearance. The writer takes the ground that alight catalepsy is capable of voluntary production. This theory he applies to Miss Bonny's case, and thinks its rational explanation. It is a singular fact that, with all the opportunities for scientific investigation, the phenomenon of sleep has not yet been accounted for. The latest theory, that sleep is a normal condition, and wakefulness the result of volition, appears to accord somewhat with the writer's views. The account he gives of Miss Bandall's condition is interesting.

Randall's condition is interesting.

The Quincy (Ill.) Herald, commenting upon the action of the Democratic Senators in voting to confirm Simmons as Collector of Boston, denounces it. It says:

Now if the Democrats in the Senate secured his confirmation, by their votes, there is evidence of a foul and wicked coalition. We need not inquire the object of the coalition. We know it was not to livance one of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, homesty in all public affairs. Butler, we know, never appointed a man to a place accept for dishonest purposes. He never recommended one for appointment that was not a thief. This was known to every Senator. tor.
The editor of the Herald is an ex-Senator of

the United States, and was a long time a mem-ber of the House of Representatives. He was at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, with But-

The lady-correspondent is a meruiful creature when the subject of her correspondence is a handsome man. The Philadelphis Press has such a correspondent, and thus she treats of Senator Hipple-Mitchell, of Oregon: "He did not make himself. Suppose he made mistakes or committed mischief before the sense of right and justice was crystalized in his mind? Who knows anything about the temptations placed before Adonis?" This is the excuse of society, which smiles upon the masculine sensualist and bandhes his victim into outer darkness, where there is weeping and grashing of teeth. Who is to deny that woman is woman's most unjust judge?

The Congressional Committee intrusted with the decision of the Detroit bridge question long ago gave their judgment against its construction. Mr. Joy was the champion of the project, and has not yet ceased to urge it. He has given up

The philosophy of ducling is unspeakably inconsequential. If a man has insulted you, according to the "code of honor" he must be accorded the privilege of killing you also. In the age of Darwin's missing link, this sort of logic may have been on a par with the intelligence of the duclist. In these days one must necessarily suppose the intelligence of the duclist to be of no higher order than the logic of his code, and we may dry the tears shed over the fall of the victim with the consolatory reflection that one fool less exists in the world. It is not often that one act of folly robe the world of two professors of the science, but the San Francisco papers announce such a case. Dr. C. E. Cleveland and M. J. Guey, of Watsonville, Cal., had insulted each other, and meeting, shot amultaneously at two paces. Both were killed, and two families, perhaps, made destitute by the criminal folly of their respective

The Cleveland Leader perceives that the Inter-Ocean is making itself ridiculous, and reads that sheet a brief moral lecture in this wise: Carl Schurz did a good thing for once in his life, in making a ringing speech against an inflation of the currency—and it will do no harm to give him credit for it. The Chicago Inter-Ocean makes itself ridicu-tous in attempting to terrify Mr. Schurz by telling him that only two German bankers in that city indows him

independence. He is not legislating for pennsistavors.

The Leader might have added that the Inter-Ocean has abandoned the Republican national platform and is consorting with the Pendleton Democracy—that it is a treacherous print—that it pretends to stay in the party, but only for the purpose of more effectually stabbing it in the back. The thirteenth resolution of the Republican platform looks to "a speedy resumption of specie payments." The Inter-Ocean is looking directly the opposite way. Was there ever a more barefaced betrayal of principle?

CHECAGO, March 6.—A report on the street last 4 ing that Dr. H. A. Johnson had been abold as some excitement, for the russon that the public 4 well prepared to believe it, and expected it. Now, paper that we love and cherish and are so righting proud of, and whose future vitality and unprecede ed growth must decend on your constant attentian and supervision, to spare the life of the contempts wretch. Dr. Johnson deserves severe and effecting punishment, but for the sake of the public interests in the entire Northwest, indeed, of the entire country don't peril the Chicago Tesas, but allow the allow reptile to crawl away.

This is supposed to refer to somebody who was a short time ago darkly cautioning somebody else to leave town, or at any rate to key out of his way. It is supposed that the foregoing is published in order to encourage himself not to do it.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL NOTES.

14, and County Granges are now electing digates. The Grange, it must be understood not political; indeed, Administration newsper-organs are particular to have this constaty stated. But, says the Freeport Builetin:

If the Republican party had athered to its originary purpose, and its destiny controlled by honest mand not gone after strange gods—plunder—the

purpose, and its destiny controlled by honest men, and not gone after strangs gots—plundar—ther would have been no occasion for the order now move as Patrons of Rusbandry.

—The Advisory Board of the State Farmers' association (which is political), appointed at the Decatur Convention, will meet May 5, to lay out the political programme for the year. "Advisory Board," it may be remarked, is Farmers' language for State Central Committee; and the business of the Board will look very much like a Call for a State Nominating Convention. The people of Illinois elect, in November, a State Treasurer, for two years, and a Superintendant of Public Instruction, for four years.

—In some of the Congressional districts — Illinois, the political organization of the Farmers' Amociation (the Grange is not political) having proceeded to the point of calls for Nominating Conventions, talk has begun to be made of prospective candidates. The Administration press, which will insist that the Grange is not political, seems to be most Leanly interested, and we quote from one of them, the Princeton Republican:

Republican:

Several new party aspirants are already case their prospects for Congress (Sixth Dastrict) the "faithful," So far, we have seen the is mames mentioned: S. M. Smith, of Evenance association; Old Jim. the "faithful," So far, we have seen the following names mentioned: S. M. Smith, of Kaysanes, Scorenary of the new party association; Old Jim Alen, of Geneseo, who acquired some very unawvisable notoristy a Provost-Marshal during the war; John H. Bryssh at Collector of the old Fifth Illinois District, by which a fortune was made out of Uncle Sam; and on Charley Dunham, an old-time Damocrat from Hany County.

—In the Nineteenth District (Sam Marshall's) Gen. William B. Anderson, of Mount Vernon, would appear to be the coming Farmars' candinate for Congress.

—The Illinois spring elections are at hand. Is some cities, indeed, elections were held has week, and in some others will be held this week or next, but "the spring elections" come on

or next, but "the spring elections" or Monday, April 6, when Boards of Supervito be chosen in about eighty counties the township form of organization.

County Boards have been to the political

before fall, on a

PENNSYLVAN

Abuse of the Ins Poor-I

Public C

instances of S

treatment to which ins jected in many poor-hou was thought that the m light was unparalleled, a possible. Frank Wells, ioners of the Board, entation to the Legisla

270 paupers. The si insane department as ble to speak a word o barely able to make ! of course, are unable

building about 4 feet with six wooden cages, low cealing with solid de ing is cut about 2 fe wide. The opening is The cages are partial

In Cage 1 was Georgia particular place for he was barefoot, clad in His right hand had b In cage 2 was Jan

feebly on his side,

UTTRALY UNI
Two years ago he and
erect and sound.

In Cage 3, a man s

rest. In one cage, was a young woman dumb, intering only sound. She was born right foot is so distort tally, she has been eighteen years she has and the last six years style. The poor wom unless a wisp of cos shaped like a sleevies from her armonit to he

pectacle of o apectacle of civilize degradation, she lay leg drawn up aquinst could walk about he guide. "She lay she can't walk, little on her knees;" atraw, he grasped her down to show how fas sion of pain fashed face, and we bade hi face, and we bade

"solid fat," and

only result which can be no

etion as to who will be most greti-election of Mr. Whalley to Parlia-uccessful candidate or Mr. Punch, a performances in and out of the commons have supplied the comic gland with much humorous matter, in him to the oblivion of private life rtially compensate for Mr. Wh rtune in being fined £250 for a Luie, the Tichborne witness, and a scholar. We have no exact h Mr. Whalley in this country.

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T. T. WHITE.

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The busy making preparations for paign.—Alton Telegraph.

The thing the same of Build not be afraid to investigate matters of pecuniary interest to it is more than probable that sept in that need to be corrected, pended last year in this county is sate the need of a radical change. We believe in economy in every "Goverment, and the only true at home. Let the foundation we shall be able to make a lasting are.—Galena Industrial Press.

The draws rapidly near for the a and as the Republicans will be the contest, we would page upon of monopoly, extravagance, and on to meet in the several towned to the reigning corrupt party.—

The same the lection of a Congression and membars of the Legis.

to the reigning corrupt party.

The way is the election of a Congression, and members of the Legistery important that the Beform a prepared for the fall election, organization abould be parfectives will maintain their organization will maintain their organization doubt of that. The Demonst, have given up their organization be left for the opponents of itemism to join forces in behalf.

We recommend that all the form in Fulton County, who can be lowe Platform, meet in the inips, at the respective voting turky, March M, at Sections 1

m., and there proceed to organize.—Lewiston

m., and there proceed to organize.—Levistown Democrat.

—It is only a little more than four week's till the April election for town officers in each of the eleven towns of the county will occur.

It is important that the right men should be selected to fill these offices, and the farmers cannot afford to scatter their votes.—Carlyle Union Bassier.

—The reads are so bad all over the State that the farmers can't get to market. We hope they will employ their leisure time at home trying to discover what becomes of all the money paid for road taxes.—Illinois State Register.

—As the time for electing township officers is near at hand, we would call the attention of the friends of the Farmers' Movement to the importance of putting a distinctive ticket in the field in every township. There is yet a large amount of work to be performed before the reforms we seek can be attained, and to accomplish this work there must be thorough organization. A fair fight and complete victory at the spring elections will pave the way for a more importanticory next November, and will serve to atrengthen our organization. The farmers should nominate a full ticket in every township, and see that no effort is lacking to secure its election.—Olinton Register.

—We presume that by this time the people of this county are beginning to look around for men to manage their township and county affairs for the ensuing year. It is the duty and interest of every taxpayer to give some attention to the qualifications of the men they may select as Supervisors. The whole financial weifare of the county is in the hands of thirteen men, and the question robe decided is, whether the taxpayers will select careful business men, or men because they may have attained some local popularity.—Olision Public.

—Did our farmers ever reflect on the fact that professed politicians never cared to inquire after their welfare, save on the eve of an election, until after they began to vote their own candidates? They could come and go from town, and never be noticed. But

PENNSYLVANIA MADMEN.

Abuse of the Insane in Pennsylvania Poor-Houses.

Some Cases Witnessed by the Board of Public Charities.

Shocking Cruelty and Neglect.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A few weeks ago were published in The CHICAGO TAIRUNG extracts from advance sheets of the report of the Board of Public Charities, declaring the horrible treatment to which insane paupers were subjected in many poor-houses in this State. It was thought that the matter then brought to light was unparalleled, and their recurrence impossible. Frank Wells, and his fellow-Commissioners of the Board, have prepared for presentation to the Legislature many cases of inhuman treatment of unfortunates consigned to these living tombs. Out of several, the Northampton County Poor-House is taken as AN EXAMPLE.

This institution is within ten miles of the towns of Easton and Bethlehem, in a somewhat obscure locality. There is no railroad or important highway to the place, and it is not liable to much incidental visitation. It shelters about 170 paupers. The engineer and overseer of the insane department are Germans, the latter unshle to speak a word of English, and the former barely able to make himself intelligible. Both, of course, are unable to communicate with or understand the majority of the patients.

We entered an underground passage-way in the

understand the majority of the patients.

THE REPORT SATS:

We entered an underground passage-way in the building about 4 feet wide lined on one side with six wooden cages, soldly boarded up to the low ceiling with solid doors, in which an opening is out about 2 feet long by 8 or 10 inches wide. The opening is protected by iron bars. The cages are partially lighted, are 7 feet square, and have no furniture save piles of loose siraw. Language cannot describe the foul, sickening odor which pervades them. How animal life can be sustained among such mephitic abominations, is a mystery. Frequently we were driven to outer air for pure breath, and the horrible effluvium clung to our clothes for hours after we had left the spot. In these subterranean dens were six grown men, silently

CHICAGO LOTTERIES.

How the Poorer Classes Spend Their Money.

The Workings of the Policy Sys-

Profits of the Operators---Location of Their Offices.

They Claim that Chicago is Their Best Field of Operations.

Superstitions of the Buyers---How They Take Their Luck.

Provisions of the State Law.

Although mankind lays claim to higher qualities than any other animal, yet there are proposities which be displays which certainly exhibit less than horse sense, and mark him as the only creature that will not be governed by instinct, reason, or experience. For instance, there is no other living animal that would endure the whisky that is drank in this city daily. It would be a vain endeavor to force it upon brutes, but the number of men who come up smiling to the task are not to be estimated. A jury of cows would condemn a heifer to confirmed insanity if it was caught chewing tobacco, and, in fact, a dumb brute will not studitly its convictions by indulging in any habit that it has once discovered to be an injury or discomfort. The boasted triumph of mind over matter herein finds a rebuke so plain and practical that it is wonderful that it is not acted upon. Probably the most characteristic trait in which humanity shows its freedom of all the trammels of sense, is seen in the zeal with which men follow a game of chance of any kind, when the most ordinary reasoning will demonstrate to them in a moment that the chances are boundlessly against them. This paper has had occasion, from time to time, to point out the various methods by which frail man is relieved of his cash without an equivalent, and has felt itself called upon to urge the authorities to destroy, root and branch, all the various swindles that flourish here, knowing this to be the rule, that humanity is not personally responsible for its foibles. A newspaper must be the guardian of the people. If there is anything that surpasses the dullness or mulishness of ordinary men, in standing up to be continually fleeced, when they can avoid it as well as not, it is

THE AMARING IONORANCE

shown by the police suthorities regarding the

THE AMAZING IONORANCE
shown by the police authorities regarding the
various practices that sharpers use all about
them. A Chicago policeman of first-rate qualifications will sit on a dry-goods box in front of a

them. A Chicago policeman of first-rate qualifications will sit on a dry-goods box in front of a petty gambling establishments whole afternoon, and never know but what there is going to be a Sunday-achool festival inside. Perhaps he is thinking oyer the problems of Euclid or tracing the courses of the stars, or, still more likely, demonstrating the question of simple mathematics stated under something like the following formula: At \$83.33 per month, how much is due me for 9 days, 6 hours, and 17 minutes; at any rate, he is not attending to his business.

THE LOTTERY SUBJESS.

TO exhibit a practical illustration of this THE TRIBUNE, having recently informed the police of some thirty or forty burglaries which had occurred within a short time, and of which they were densely ignorant, now proceeds to say that there are more lottery tickets sold in Chicago daily, and the saidsales amount to a much larger sum than in St. Louis or Louisville, where the sale is authorized by law. Moreover, Murray, Miller & Co., of St. Louis, agents for the State Lotteries, boast that they realize more money out of a Chicago daily than they do out of both the above-named places, and that the drawings are made twice a day and telegraphed in full in cipher.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

And further, there are no less than forty lottery offices in this city in full blast to-day, and still further, a man unmed J. H. Howard, Manager, with elegant rooms at No. 5, 116 Monroe street, is the chief superintendent of the whole tusiness in this city, and, moreover, offices for the sale of tickets may be found at Room 9. Exchange Building, on the corner of Ciark and Washington, and at Room 11 in the Kentucky Block, and in the rear of almost any small tobacco store on Clark street, and, to continue, agents are out in the street from morning to night bringing in the customers, inducing the hardworking laborars and mechanics by glittering and specious arguments to come in and try their luck and spend their hard-earned savings, and this is the worst feature of it

A company of the comp

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The tickets for this kind of scheme are sold upon the streets and in the policy-shops named, and are disposed of in great numbers. The room, at the time the drawing is "posted," that is the lucky numbers chalked on a board for the inspection of the holders of tickets, presents a scene which is new to Chicago, but is familiar to many who have been present at such drawings in Havana or the Southern cities. The intense excitement that is shown in the faces of the company of individuals gathered there, many of whom have staked their last cent, which represents their honor, their children's bread, and the tears and entreatise of their wives, is a sight to move the heart to pity and indignation. The few well-dressed and nonchalant persons present have the mark of the gambler or sport plainly upon them, but for the most part the speculators. THE WORKINGMEN.

The Workingmen's Association of Illinois held its first Congress yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, twenty-seven sections or lodges being represented. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no outsiders were admitted. It is understood that the proceedings were quite harmonious and that nothing of any importance was transacted. The main object was to elect a permanent Local Committee in place of the provisioual one appointed by a mass meating some time ago. This Association, like all the International Socio-Political Workingmen's Associations, is governed by a Local Committee instead of a President, and this Committee in again under the jurisdiction of the Council of the United States, which again is governed by the General Council of Europe.

The names of the new Committee, which consists of nine members, could not be learned, the newly elected being averse to having their names published because it might cost them their situations, several of the oll Committee steept two are new men who have but recently become identified with the Association,

Several amendments to the platform were pro-THE WORKINGMEN.

few well-dressed and nonchalant persons present have the mark of the gambler or sport plainly upon them, but for the most part the speculators are of the hard-working classes, drunk with the excitement of avarice, trembling with intense exgerness of hope, and quite ready, if fortune favors them again, or if it fails, to stand stupe-field for a moment, and then hurry out to drown the maddening thought of their misfortune and ahame in the nearest run-hole. Such institutions thus become the most prolific and fruitful sources of deapair and consequent ruin. It is particularly to be noted that no class of people patronize these places more readily than THE COLORED POFULATION.

It would be easy to say that, as a race, they are credulous and easily flattered, and this is no doubt the cause. The sale of cheap tickets among them is very large, and the concerns have out a great many negro agents, whose duty it is to wirk them up to the point of purchase. Few agents of any kind will visit business men, for the absolute proportion of gain and chance is not enough to commend itself to the intelligent, but only to those whose necessities are pressing, and whose understanding is superficial. In fact, it is one of the many ways of enticing money from the unwary, working under cover of darkness, and succeeding by playing upon the untutored passions of the ignorant.

LUCK.

Superstitions are very prevalent among those but recently become identified with the Association,
Several amendments to the platform were proposed and discussed, but all were finally lost, it being deemed best to make no changes until the Association was strong enough to take more decisive action to gain its ends. The Convention adjourned sine die at half-past 1 p. m.

After adjournment, the announcement was made that a large mass-meeting would be hold on the 19th. The announcement was also made that the Association would celebrate the anniversary of the heroic uprising of the Communists of Paris in 1872, next Sunday evening, at No. 68 West Lake street. The entertainment will be free, and will consist of songs, recitations, speeches, and dances. Whether any fireworks, with petroleum, will be used, was not stated.

Another celebration in hour of the nprising of the Republicans of Germany in 1948, will take place Wednesday evening. March 18, at No. 139 West Polk street.

playing upon the untulored passions of the ignorant.

LUCK.

Superstitions are very prevalent among those accustomed to buying lotter-vicinets. A dream which can be consirued in any way to refer to certain numbers, is considered to be a lucky omen, and the happy dreamer transfers all the glittering promise of the occasion into a day dream which he hugs to his heart. He straightway buys the ticket referred to if it is possible to be had, often carrying his fanty to such an extent as to pay an extortional, and thus each speculates on a margin of credulity. The despair arising from failure to draw the prize is in the inverse ratio of the hope or getting it, and it is therefore not wonderful that many are driven to suicide or ruin by their fancied misfortune. It is considered lucky to buy an interest in a ticket in which an amsteur or greenborn has a chance. The old sadage, and one of the habituse of the plane and similar stories become numbers, is considered lucky to be bet on them and won a considerable sum. This and similar stories become magnified by repeating, and apple-girl came into the policy-office a day or two ago, and one of the habituse of the plane and the street which reveals any numbers of broken articles or incidents is considered an fine augury of success if the corresponding ticket consideration with the numbers of broken articles or incidents is considered an fine augury of success if the corresponding ticket consideration from the medium for the lucky selection. But a still more singular phase of this superstition is the manner in which he holder of the chance, when he finds it to be a blank, will argue himself into a belief in some proposition, and a soully proportion of the place to speculate over these follies, and of the place and a goodly proportion of the place to speculate over these follies, and of the place and a goodly proportion of the place to speculate over these follies, and of the place and a goodly proportion of the place to speculate over these follies, and of the place and a go

GENERAL NEWS.

At the time of the great fire, the First Regiment of Illinous State Guards tendered their services to Mayor Mason. They were accepted and retained for twenty days. The 5th of last February the State Senate passed a bill approportising a sufficient sum to pay the men for the service they rendered the city during that trying time. Yesterday a meeting was held at Military Hall, No. 227 Randolph street, by the Officers of this regiment, to take action in the matter. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Fusher, of "Company A," who was unanimously chosen permanent Chairman, and S. Sinsheimer, Orderly. Sergeant of "Company C," was elected Secretary. A committee of five was appointed, consisting of Capts. Crons, Paul. and Fisher, and Licuit. Wichman and Ord. Sergt. Sinsheimer, who were instructed to confer immediately with the Representatives of Cook County in the State Legislature, and urge the passage of the bill through the lower House during the present session. After a brief discussion of what the uniform of the regiment should be in the future, the meeting adjourned and the county of the state of the county o

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, as the reporter of Thir Tribuna was passing along Adams street, near Lasalie, he heard a cry of murder, repeated three or four times. Sergt. Ebersold and Detective Denny Simmons arrived at the same time, and found a crowd of about ten men, in the centre of which were two men fighting, one of them, getting the worst of the battle, was calling out murder. They were arrested and taken into the Central Station, where they were recognized as Mr. Luther D. Brady, recently proprietor of a hotel in this city, and Mr. Campbell, a clerk in the United States Marshal's office.

bell, a clerk in the United States Marshal's office.

There is a little story connected with the affair, that makes it quite interesting. Before Mr.
Brady came to Chicago, he was a United States
Deputy Collector at Atlanta, Georgia. Coming
to Chicago, he went into this house as a proprietor, but the course of hotel-keeping never
did rue smooth, and Brady and bester haif got
into frequent quarrels with the boarders and the
servants, were taken before Chief Justice Banyou on the charge of disorderly conduct, and at
last became disgnated with hotel-keeping, and
sold out, retiring to the shades of privace life.

Mr. Brady was congratulating himself upon
having found a haven of rest, when his dreams
were broken by the appearance of United States
Marshal Chamberiain last Friday, with a requsition from the Governor of Georgia for the body
of Luther D. Brady on the charge of embezzing
money. As the surprised ex-Collector needed
some time to arrange his business, he was put
in charge of a young Mr. Campbell for a few
days. Yesterday that gentleman and his pringoner
got gloriously drunk and began fighting in the
streets, for which they were arrested, and Campbell put in a cell in the Armory and Brady furnished with a bed at the Central Station.

PERSONAL Prof. Proctor arrived yesterday, and is stop-ping at the Palmer House.

The third sworn estimate of C. E. Hequembourg on water-pipes, being for 900 feet of 16-inch, 6,489 feet of 12-inch, and 8,460 feet of 18-inch, 6,489 feet of 12-inch, and 8,460 feet of 18-inch, 6,489 feet of 12-inch, and 8,460 feet of 18-inch, 6,489 feet of 12-inch, and 8,460 feet of 18-inch, amounting to after deducting 20 per cent reserved and including balance of last estimate, to \$47,830, was submitted, approved, and ordered to be paid by warrants for \$14,000, \$13,-000, \$12,000, and \$8,850.

The Hogg. Oregon: A. Thompson, New Orleans; Angus Smith, Milwaukes.

Tremont House—Frank Vall, England; Samuel Campbell, Ann Arbor; E. M. Phelan, New York; L. C. Comstock, Rochester; Joseph Peters, St. Louis: P. H. Gill, New York; A. P. Newton, Danbury.

Sherman House—Gen. Gibbons, U. S. A.; T. W. Moore, New York; Samuel Sussman, San Francisco; E. M. Braithwait, Philadelphia; G. Nusbaum, Peora; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; Leo Fox, San Francisco; H. Williams, LaPorte.

Praintend of the Trustees of the Toustees of the Park weekly meeting of the Trustees of the Park weekly meeting of the Park wee HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held Saturday afternoon. All the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Demnett, \$460. Verdict \$100.

Demness were chaimed by the owner of Lots 7 to 17 inclusive in Block 2, of Fowler's Subdivision of Lots 11 to 15 inclusive in Forrestvilla. Verdict was "Not damages."

Mr. Orcutt claimed damages for two lots on southwest corner of Forty-fifth street and Evans avenue, but no damages were allowed him thereon. He also catmed damages were allowed him thereon. He also catmed damages or the cast 13 feet of the west 25 feet of said Lot 37, Weston's Subdivision, but the verdict of the jury was "Not damaged."

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Orcutt claimed damages on two lots and on a piece of snother on which he got none, and that he claimed for the property taken \$650 and got only \$300 sillowed. In conclusion the Committee are of opinion that the charges are not sustained, and that the cases cited were wall and ably managed by Col. Teompson, and recommend that said petition be placed on file.

The report was unanimously adopted.

UNION LEGISLATION.

The Clerk reported the proceedings and recommendations of the joint conference of the Trustees of Hyds Park and Lake at their meeting Saturday. The recommendations were adopted and ordered to be recorded on the minutes.

C. M. Cady, Chairman of the Conference held at the Town Hall in the Town of Lake, Saturday morning, reported the proceedings thereof as published in The Tribune yesterday. The Committee had recommended the adoption of the nine articles of Chapter 55 of the Chicago Ordinances in relation to water-works regulations. There had been added to the Committee J. F. Bonfield, of Hyde Park, and Mr. Drake, of Lake, and the whole subject had been referred back for a full report to be made Saturday, March 14, to a joint meeting at Village Hall, Hyde Park.

March 14, to a joint meeting at Village Hall, Hyde Park.

**FITTIONS WERE PRESENTED from H. Vander Belt and others that Peter Strewberger be apoointed Village Constable; from Gellett and others to open alley in Block 5 of Cleaverville; from J. L. Storms and others to vacate alley in Block 1, Brookline; from George C. Harding to vacate plat of Junction Grove in Secs. 22, 33, 14; from J. W. Brackett and others to vacate seventeen acres of same subdivision, all of which were referred.

COLLECTON'S RETURNS.

An ordinance was adopted requiring the Village Collector to return his warrants to the County Treasurer, in accordance with Sec. 178, of the law of March 13, 1872, as amended May 3, 1878, and also in accordance with Chapter 9 of the act to incorporate cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872.

MISCELLANEO'S*

Special Policeman Owen Sheridan was continued on the police force another month. Permission was granted Daniel Healy to use a wagon belonging to the vilage to hall waterpipes to their destination.

The third sworn estimate of C. E. Hequembourg on water-pipes, being for 900 feet of 16-inch, 6,480 feet of 12-inch, and 8,460 feet of 8-inch, amounting to after deducting 20 per cent reserved and including balance of last estimate, to \$47,830, was submitted, approved, and ordered to be paid by warrants for \$14,000, \$13,000, \$12,000, and \$8,830.

To see the Legislature.

President Drake, of the Town of Lake, esme

FORT WAYNE.

All the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

WHAT OUR WATER-WORES WILL DO.

President Cady distributed, for the information of the members, copies of the Rochester papers of Fab. 19, detailing at length the extraordinary results obtained by a trial-test of the Holly Water-Works in that city.

First—Twelve one-inch streams were thrown 135 feet high, throwing 3,860 gallons per minute, or 4,838,400 gallons in twenty-four hours, with a property of the present account of the present acc

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Eric Entirend Strike.

Special Directa to The Chicago Primus
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—The strike of
frie Railway still continues, and is exilong the Niagara Falls division to the
Eighty-nine men have joined the siriker
Saturday afternoon. They are in good
have got money, and feel confident th
will win the fight. The officers of the O
say that the strike is ended, and that i
filling the places of the strikers with ne
Another mass-meeting of the strikers i
held here Monday evening.

The Locemotive Engineers.

Sr. Lours, March 8.—Interviews by Globe reporters with several railroad officials revethe fact that it is the pretry general opinion railroad circles that the Brotherhood of Locemotive Engineers will very soon make a form demand for the restoration of the wages prevaing before the panic, and if this is not accede to, that P. M. Arthur, the newly-elected Chiof that Order, will at once declare a strike, as will require all members to refuse to work untithe railroad companies surrender.

BUTLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN. Bosron, March 8.—A rumor is gaining over that Postmaster Burt is to retire, a senstor Balley to be made Postmaster of Salley was nearnest worker for Geu. I ooth his attempts on the Gubernstorial

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TO BUYERS OF

CARSON,

Madison and Peoria-sts., Offer the following Extraordi-

Lot of cheap Black Silks for trimming, making over, &c., at 75, 85, and 90c.
Lot of Black Glace Silks, nice bright goods, at \$1 and \$1.10 per yard; 25 per cent under value.
Lot of Black Gros Grains, all silk, at \$1 per yard; good sightly goods, and very cheap.
Bl'k Gros Grain Silks, better goods, at \$1.20 and \$1.50; great bargains.
Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains at \$1.70 and \$1.50; bright, handsome goods.
Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, astin finish, at \$2; a special bargain, worth \$2.75.
Richest and finest qualities Black Lyons Silks at equally low prices.

FANCY SILKS.

Just received from Auction, and will soon be sold, a line of Fancy Silks in dark and light colors, at 75 and 85 cts; a decided bargain, Two cases new style grey ground and black ground Stripe Silks, great bargains; being from 35 to 80 cts a yard below regular prices.

Bargains on Cheap Dress Goods Tables as previously adver-Hamburg Embroideries at a great sacrifice.

Madison & Peoria-sts. Fresh Importations.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS BIBLD, LEITER & CO

State & Washington-sts., State & Washington-sts.,

Will offer on Monday, March 9, full assortment of all the celebrated makes of Black Silks—Bonnet's, Guinet's, Graud's, Jaubert's, Ponson's, Poucet's, Gaurd's, Tapessiere's, Audibert's, Mouvernsy's, and Cheney Bros.' American; slarge line of Black Taffetas, Black Goods, Rhines and Lustrinas; New shades, in solid colors, Gros Grain at \$2.00 and \$2.50, decided Novelties and very great bargains; light colored Stripes at 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50, beautiful and chesp; and selected styles Black and White Stripes, from 75c to \$2.50, without exception the handsomest line of Silks they have ever offered, and

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

flaturday, March 7.

andy advance in the prices of all welled securities, and the lower rates of inwhich money is offered by the banks,
accumulation of loanable funds. This
the experience not only of the past
t of the several preceding ones. The
expectation seems to be that this abunmoney will result in a decided moveinvestment and speculation in some
r direction, though what it will be is
question that nobody seems able to anor the present, the disposition to specu-

	\$1,000 discount. The clearings of the		
	weak were : Date.	Clearings,	Balances.
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	furnished by Messrs. H	ole bren Bi	A Asked.

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furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Ga	ge:
managan bak sing Dit.	Aske
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Third National Bank	ALC: THE
Fifth National Bank	22 127
Union National Bank	140
Commercial National Bank	Selecte of Back
Merchanis' National Bank	200
German National Bank	125
Northwestern National Bank 230	5 3 N 10 5 1 1
Corn Exchange National Bank	112
City National Bank	140
Home National Bank	102
Cook County National Bank	ARTICLE STATE OF
National Bank of Illinois	100
National Bank of Commerce	100
Chicago City Bailway	¥ 155
West Division Ballway	155
North Division Railway 95	100
Pullman Palace-Car105	MARKET LEADER
Eigin Watch Company	尼尼克纳在 400
Cook County 78	A fut.
Chicago City 7s 98	In tend
Chamber of Commerce	86
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company.110	March Colors
Traders' Insurance Company105	110
SALES OF STOCKS,	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF
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\$12,500 Chicago Gas-Light C \$2,000 Corn Exchange Nati \$5,000 Traders' Insurance C \$1,000 Traders' Insurance C	onal Bank at. Company at Company at	112 105
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DETERMINATION OF THE PARTY OF T	Buving.	Selling.
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ary and July	117%	1181
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ary and July	11816	118%
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ary and July		11814
10-40s ex int	112%	113
United States 5s (new issue).		11436
United States currency 6s		116%
Gold (full weight)		1111%
Gold coupons		1111%
Gold exchange	11136	1111%
Sterling	84.8	436.88
Chicago City 7s	98 & int	. 99% & in

wn, county, and city 10 per

GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Doupons, '811183 Coupons, '67
Doupons, '62116 Coupons, '68118 Doupons, '64118 10-40s
Coupons, 164
Coupons, '65,
Coupons, '65 (new)119% New 5s
STATE BOXDS
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Tennosces, new91 North Carolinas, new.18
Virginias, new
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Western Union 73% Wabash 463
Quicksilver 31 Wabash pfd 73
Adams Express 95% Fort Wayne 943
Wells Fargo 75 Terre Haute 11
American Express 61 % Terre Haute pfd 30
United States Ve W (Chicago h A or Air 100
Proific Mail 401/C & 1 274 an Air 107
United States Ex 70 Chicago & A., ex. div. 103 Pacific Mail
Pris 40 Clean Cin & Co
Price and Child Price to Children 100
Harley 190 Cale Chart & Quincy, 100
Eris
Michigan Central 86 Illinois Central 108
Pittaburgh & Pt. W 87 Union Pacific stock 33%
Franching & Ft. W 87% Union Pacific stock 33%
Northwestern pfd 52% Union Pacific bonds. 86% Northwestern pfd 70% Central Pacific bonds. 94%
Rock Island 105 Del., Lack & Western 109
Now Jones Control 104 Del., Lack & Western, 109
New Jersey Central 104 Boston, Hart, & Erie. 13
Bt. Paul
Control of the Contro

REAL ESTATE.

need the second very little sectivity in pass estate as of cheap lots in the suburbs to mechanics a salaried men who are investing their savings homes. This class of business keeps up about well as ever, notwithstanding the unfavorable other. But the larger and more speculative

wall as ever, notwithstanding the unfavorable other. But the larger and more speculative reactions are very few.

We know of some large amounts of money, beging to capitalists from abroad, being offered investment in improved business property in central parts of the city, but these would-be chasers have come here with the impression to they would be able to buy important busing property for just about two-thirds of astumated values if they paid all a. Their views are so much below those of holders of property that very little is done, and there is no denyibg that some sales a been made on this basis within the past few thats. Many men who have mortgaged their certy heavily to rebuild, find it difficult to over the present era of low rents, and are ged to yield to somebody who has the finanserength to carry the property, without any income for a year or two, as decline in rents will undoubtedly extend spring to all that class of dwellings that have tofore rented for \$1,000 per year and upit. While there is a large surplus of this is of houses, the number of tenants who have tofore been able to occupy them has dished, because many have, been obliged to a more economical scale of living, and must reget their present dwellings at lower rents ack smaller houses. Houses at \$600, \$700, \$500 per year seem to be always, in demand its city.

Saturday, March 7: City Preporty—Number of miss, 11s; consideration, 923,71s. North of City Limits— Number of sales, 7; consideration, 989,800. South of Number of miss, 8s; consideration, 148,333. West of City Limits—Number of sales, 2;

COMMERCIAL

BATURDAY EVENUE, March 7.
The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the

Stanford Street adds	RECE	BECKIPTS.		SRIPMENTS.	
with the established of	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	10,422	9,151	7,460	8,58	
Wheat, bu	68,170		48,819	7,91	
Corn, bu	28,705		26,081	6,50	
Oats, bu	21,470		13,003	7,61	
Rye, bu	1,927		2,270	******	
Barley, bu	9,370		17,407	24,02	
Grass seed, Its	340,157	213,946	290,706	72,21	
Plux seed, he	10,350		64,380	7,75	
Broom corn, fis	26,800		34,419	14,56	
Oured meats, he	296,640	535,370	1286,095	2947,72	
Beef, bris	20	******	30	1902)	
Pork, bris	245	383	694	77	
ard, hs	35,820	243,100	519,469	301,67	
fallow, the	34,924		********	6,50	
Butter, Ibs	56,118		36,000	6,00	
Dressed hops, No	1,015		12,261	T.48	
Live hogs, No			3,207	1,18	
Cattle, No	1,453	719	2,309	70	
Sheep, No	1,593	151,865	151,479	99,08	
Hides, fis Highwines, bris	551	BATHER 25 A 1978	523	42	
Wool, the	19,889	5,710	10,120	19,00	
Potatoes, bu	3,090	8,206	1,448	10.200	
Lumber, No. ft	283,500	535,000	1202,650	905.00	
Shingles, No.		960,000	854,000	883,00	
Lath, No	40,000		35,000	39,00	
Salt, bris	250100	495	421	731	

or the last water to a	March 7,	Feb. 28,	March 8,
A SHARK YOU TO JA	1874.	1874.	1875,
Flour, bris	71,421	67,875	52,480
Wheat, bu	496,600	\$62,191	175,060
Corp., bu	199,885	153,600	480,750
Outs, bu	173,350	130,029	166,893
Rye, bu	20,292	17,034	14,190
Barley, bu	73,620	91,507	76,330
Dressed hogs, No		10,763	4,64
Live hogs, No		61,383	12,610
Cattle, No	16,386	13,367	12,011
	60,882	62,435	45,990
Flour, brls		354,389	47,120
Wheat, bu		24,315	49,599
Oats, bu		72,201	124,100
Rye, bu		7,170	4,651
Barley, bu.	49,344	\$6,210	122,475
Dressed hogs, No		10,407	2,900
Live hogs, No	49,053	34,761	49,341
Cattle, No		10,201	9,172

1,475 bris. Also, 20 tons bran	M 3	15.00	į
track. The following were the quo	tatio	ns at th	į
close: here was worked office the street	g (25)	acids. A	
Fair to good white winters	6,50	@ 7,50	ė
Choice do		€ 9.25	
Red winters	6,75	@ 7.50	
Choice spring extras		6.00	
Medium to good do			
Good to choice Minnesota		@ 6,75	
	8.00	@19,50	ł
		@ 4,50	
Common do	3,00	@ 3.50	ė
Rye flour			
Buckwheat do			
		@15.50	
Wheat was quite active and again	a 34	@le pe	į

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	hat city for a term of	Busheli
359	130,000 1967	2,348,75
60	405,000 1868	2,432,06
61	993,133 1869,	3,769,45
62	1.203.161:1870	8,159,71
63	1,251,830 1871	3,167,67
64	1.854,795 1872	3,773,34
65	2,543,146 1873	5,811,89
66		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	lican adds:	Kind di Gusto

a very interesting docume	nt for	busines	s-men,	li
though chiefly made up of				15
lish that portion of it whie				1
ceived at Buffalo from Chic				13
		TRUUE	anch Ma	
(Full cargoes				
Central A 901,222	197	397	0,639	13
Central B, 1,491,881	1,913	150	0.163	
Galens 484,270	751	128	0,655	п
Air Line 949,954 Northwestern 455,459	587	19	1,247	1.3
Fulton 193,292	38	120	0.425	
Illinois River 416,778	405	432	0.067	
City	414	60	0.075	1 :
F. & Thompson A 78,086	81	3		н
F. & Thompson B., 995,267	778	D-75	0,707	1
Armour, Dole & Co.		5 55		в
A 1,765,491 Armour, Dole & Co.	2,326	12	1.314	1
Armour, Dole & Co.	M. Garage	DEAT OF		
B \$18,662	845	. 33	1.566	
Union 293,495	295	154. 100	6,992	1
National 944,512	30T	1,650	1,326	
Chicago & St. Louis. 691,053	667	206	0,580	н
Ficater	36	10	0.451	ı.
Chicago & Dannellia 40 140	110	000	. AMPRIL	E.
Chicago & Danville. 48,142	1902329	200		н
Part Cargo	MAN S	いるない日	100 PM	1
Central A 938,000	658	843	8.971	100
Central B 3,714,000	5,160	833	1.165	15
Galena1,302,000	1,944	105	1,412	
Air-Line2,326,000	2,477	471	0.862	3
Northwestern 1,372,060	2,127	134	1.425	10
Fulton 189,000	188	200100	1,000	1
Illinois Biver1,155,000	1,440	927	1,000	î
City	1,589	205	1.021	i
Flint & Thomps'n B. 2,544,000	716	424		î
Armour, Dole & Co.	3,247	180	1.205	1
ALTEROIT, DOIS & CO.,	Carried Sales	All Control	B-12/24/2014	- 2

(A) 14年的特別 (A) 2010 (A)	Prate ir
4,551 435 1. 1 91	Norway
151 807 0.972	German
1,854 377 1,038 1,808 900 0,580	Cast ple Americ
,286 105 1,175 143 93 0,212	English
1,164 6 2,752	English
ved at Buffalo, Id	Steel tir
hus:	Toe call
1873, 1872. 47.4 61	about a
45 . 61	City ha
	Line, c
over 60 the at two	Kip, W
in 1872. was over 60 lbs, in	City up
full cargoes, and	Double:

eleven on part cargoes. Do, in 1872, at four on full cargoes and sight on part cargoes.

Vessels loading at Chicago overrum at four elevators on full cargoes, and two on part cargoes. Do, in 1872, at two full, and one house on part cargoes.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderate request and lowhr, closing at \$1.21% @1.21% seller April, closing at the inside, and at 66e seller May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was fairly active and steady. Lard and meats were in moderate demand. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at \$14.60; seller April, \$1.23% @14.75; seller May, \$15.05 bid. Lard, cash or seller the month, \$8.90@ 9.00; seller April, \$9.05@9.07%; seller May, \$9.12% @9.20; seller June, \$9.50 offered. Short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, \$8.12% @8.20; seller May; \$8.20% @5.80; seller May; \$6.25 offered. Short in the month, \$6.26%; short ribs, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, \$7.75@8.00; seller May, \$6.25 offered. Sales were: 250 bris, eash mess pork at \$14.60; 1,000 bris, seller May, \$6.25 offered. Sales were: 250 bris, eash mess pork at \$14.60; 1,000 bris, seller April, at \$14.75; 750 bris, seller May, at \$15.05: 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$9.05; 100,000 short ribs, seller May, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller April, at \$15.05; 250 tes lard, seller Ap CHICAGO DAILY MARKET,

ubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds	ä
ice ; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool es-	ä
nated as washed per ft, 35@42c, HOPS—Continue dull and weak, though not quot-	3
ly lower, except Eastern, many of which are poor in	S
ality. Common to choice Western, 25@400; New	ä
rk State, 30@45c.	ı
RON AND STEEL-There was no change to note.	á
alers report only a fair trade, the following rates	ε
ng generally maintained. We quote:	а
n 3 8-10@ 3 8-10 rates	B
rise-shoe iron	ä
rway fron	ä
eway nail-rods 9% @10c Wh	ä
rman plow steel	a
et plow steel	8
perican tool steel	8
rome tool steel	ř
glish spring steel	ä
serican cast spring steel	ä
el tire, 1/-in 81/ @ 90 W h	ä
e calk steel	R
EATHER-A fair amount of trading was done at	
out steady prices. We continue to quote:	ř
y harness \$ 57@ 39	ā
entry harpess	ä
ie city, 20 fb	Я
W B	3
p, veals 10@ 1.10	6
y upper, No. 1, \$ ft	å
I ubbert wer at a second exectioners, see	æ

Pio Tins—Large, 38c; small, 30c; bar, 40c.

Laad—Pig. 65/6; bar, 10c; pipe, full coila, 10c; cut do, 105/6.

Surer Tano—Pull cashs, 10c; less quantity, 11c; shala, 55/c.

Surer Jano—No, 24, 55/c rates; Bussia iron, 2, 2, and 10, 24c; do, 11 and 12, 24c; do No. 1 stained, 10c rates; American Rasia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVASURED IROS—No, 16/200, 12c; No, 21/224, 13c; do, 28/25, 14c; No. 77, 15c; No. 28, 18c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

Corvers—Copper bottoma, 21c; braners, over 12 Re, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to stase, 43c.

Wirs—Nos, 1 to 8, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12; 115/c; 13 and 14, 133/c; 115 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 15, 16c; 13, 10c; 20, 20c; 7ail bundle, 50 per cent discount; fonce wirs. 54c.

NAILS—Were firm under an active inquiry. We quote: 20/260d, per less, 54.25; 2d do, 54.09; ed do, 54.75; dd and 64 do, 55.00; 3d do, 55.75; 2d do, fine, 57.25; climels, 55.57/g, 12/3/c off for 100 kag lots. NAVAL STORES—As the season for navigation approaches, a steady improvement in the inquiry for ravis goods is pacceptible. Espes are quite firm. We quote: Mamilia rope, 2 h, 15/(615/4c) hearp such cord, 3 h, 18/26/c; marline, 2 h, 18/20c; tarred rope, 2 h, 17/618c; cakum, 2 bale, 55.00(6.55); pitch, 2 brt, 55.06(6.0); far, 9 brt, 15.06(6.0); far, 9 brt,

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged,	We continue to
nb, washed, prime	
mmon dingy	
ecce, washed, X & XX, dingy ecce, washed, medium light erse, washed	35@45e
sece, unwashed, coarse to medium	
pece, unwashed, fine	
a Tierat politicas , taung paris da	but south all

e g .,	SATURDAY EVENING, March 7. The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:		
	Catila, Catila, S, 112 Tuesday	Hogs, 11,094 12,432 11,658 10,057 5,844 3,000	Sheep. 609 1,376 1,542 2,475 1,593
	Total	54,085 66,036 50,789 73,603	7,895 8,962 11,474 10,890
	Total, four weeks 55,996 Shipments were as follows: Monday 849 Tuesday 2,015 Wednesday 9,675 Thursday 1,352 Thursday 3,397	Hogs. 7,783 7,850 8,576 5,027 12,261	88,921 Sheep. 519 151 1,677 340 2,309
780 6	Total	supply vest in grains y week in the second were open of buye y withsteam	to the tage tage to the tage tage tage tage tage tage tage tag

| 100 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,00 | 244,

Fereign Markets.

Lavenroot, March 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 642236.

d. Whest—Winter. 1506/198 64; spring, 11s-612s; chits, 19s-646/12s 74; chits, 12s-642/15s. Gern, 22s-64.

Lavenroot, March 7—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet

and out means unchanged. Middles excited and long cleer and short clear, fo spot, and saller Lard firm; prime steam, § 1-16c spot; 9% o 18-16c May.

BUTTER AND CREMES—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; imp Superior, 20436 Bar-iron quiet. Russis she (21% o 18 gold.)

NAILS—Unchanged.

WHEREY—Firm at 98% (257c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

do, 51.40.

Hoca—Dressed, \$5.00; live, \$4.50(25.25.
Paovisions—Mess pork, \$14.70.
Excerpra—Flour, 5.000 bis; wheat, 20,000 bis, CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CONCINNATI.
BRADETUFFS—Flour firm with fair demand at 154.6.
BRADETUFFS—Flour firm with fair demand. Wheat firm with a fair demand at 154.6.
Bradetuffs—Solve firm with fair demand. Wheat firm with a fair demand at 254,250. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 456,250c. Rys sleady at \$1.01. Barley dull and nominal.
OILS—Linseed oil quiet and unchanged. Lard eil steady with moderate demand at 156,250c.

demand at 456,830. Rys steady at \$1.01. Barley dull and nominal.

Onto—Linaced cill quiet and unchanged. Lard cil steady with moderate demand at 50,830.

BOUNDERS—Firm with fair demand.

PROVEMORS—Firm with fair demand at 50,135 at the close.

Lard firm with fair demand. Sales, steam at 85%; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firmer. Sales at \$15,135,435,635.50 held at \$15,335 at the close.

Lard firm with fair demand. Sales, steam at 85%; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firmer. Sales of shoulders at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%; held 5% higher at the close. Clear rib sold at 5%.

TOLEDO.

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TOLEDO.

March 7.—Bernaderupys—Flour firm with a fair demand. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, \$1.47; seller april., \$1.50; seller May, £5%; No. 1 red, \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.46. Corn quiet; high mixed, seller May, £5%; c saller Juna, 10%; no-grade, 61s. Cest dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED.—\$5.56,95.35.

ERCHITTES—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, \$5,000 bu; corn, \$300 bu; ost nose.

SETEMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, \$5,000 bu; even,

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats none.
SETEMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; cats, 7,000 bu
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—BREADSTOYES—Flour firmer; super, 18,78; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indians extra family, 37,5068,00. Wheat quiet and weak; red, 18,062,185; white, 17,662,185, Rys 50c. Corn higher; yellow, 77,678c. Oats dull; white, 57,662; murad, 57c.
PHYROLEUM—Banned, 14,06145/c for March; 15-2, 15-3/c for April; crude, 19,0616/c.
WEIRELT—576.

WHENT-976.

St. LOUIS, March 7.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.
BERADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Whest—Spring firmer; No. 3, 31.29 bid; held higher; fall firm; sales of samples strictly prime to choice red, 31.6321.70.
Corn inactive, but firm; No. 3 mixed, file in clevators. Outs firm and a shade better; No. 3, 480,485; in clevators. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm, 24, 93c.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & UUINCY RAILROAD.

Deposits Foot of Lackeds. Indianators, and Sistensth-M.,
and Canal and Sixtensth-Mst. Tokes offices, No. 10 Clargest., Grand Parife Hotel, and at deposit.

Leau. | Arrive.

Louve. Arrive. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Sessenship Company's New Pret-class, Fall-powered, Olyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Rallroad Wharf, Jersy City: DELTA.

DELTA. Feb. 1, PEMBEOKE. April 4 GLAMOKGAN, March 11 ADDS. April 4 GLAMOKGAN, March 11 ADDS. April 4 GLAMORGAN. March EL ANDES. April 18
Carrying goods and passengers at through raise from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Eristol Channes, and all other points in England.
These teamablys, built expressly for the trade, are previded with all the latest improvements for the comfortant convenience of CABIN AND STRERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, 275 and 270 currency. Second Cabin, 455 and 270 currency. Second Cabin, 455 and 270 currency. People's theory, 50 currency.
Prepaid Steerage, 230 currency.
Prepaid Steerage or title and prepared from Cardiff, 41 his Company's Offices. No. 1 Doot Chambers, and in New York to ABIOHIBALD BAXTER & OO. Agents, No. 17 Eroadens,

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA asis, Saurday, Mar. STATE OF VIRGINIA asis, Saurday, Mar. STATE OF GRORGINIA asis, Saurday, Apr. States of passager, California asis Trans.

Raise of passager, California asis Saurday, States, Saurday, States, Saurday, S ANCHOR LINE.

Twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Brit-tin, Ireland, and Continental Europe. Cants from \$455; 57,822,002 from \$30, U. S. currency. Bight drafts at leavest ratios. This Line will see there issue a week of the lis-dayed, Apply at Company's Offices, N. E. cor. Lakalle and Madison-sis. Chicago. HENDISHSON BROTHERS, Agenta. SCALES

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE 200 III AND III LAKE-92. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

He here seeks to confirm the he future, and says, "if it he ages were missaken in it have told you." We have sto pur little world and tried to thought and hope afar across "it is reasonable; it is des to;" and now our Plessed Lother world and says: "Yo it is so." In Acts 23, we re roversy arose between the Lother world and says: "Yo it is so." In Acts 23, we re roversy arose between the Lother world and says: "Yo it is so." In Acts 23, we re the sadducess say there had brethren I am the sadduces, and the God of Alof Isaac, and the God of Alof Isaac, and the God of Alof Isaac, and the God of the gent of t

audience, at the West Side problem: "Will Prayer Promote Temperance, or V did not set the subject for new one. On the other ha of temperance reform has frequent travel thereon, y persince was so wide precause for its desuporation.

COAD TIME TABLE ND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

TRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Eaks of, and fool of Twenty-second-di-Clark de, continent corner of Eunicipal , corner of Madison. | Lette. | Arrice. 5:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 11:00 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 12:30 a. m. 79:00 p. m. 16:30 a. m. * 8:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. * 6:30 a. m. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent

uppaign on Seturdays.

URLINGTON & UUINCY RAILROAD.

Lakest, Indiana av., and Sisteseth st.,

interenth-sis. Tickst offices, No. 10 Clari
te Maiel, and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

1 200 a. m. 7 50 p. m.

1 200 a. m. 7 50 p. m.

1 200 a. m. 355 p. m.

1 200 p. m. 355 p. m.

1 200 p. m. 355 a. m.

of Wells and Kinzie-sts., of Canal and Kinzie-sts., M. BTENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NO. KANSAS A NEW MEXICO. and Proight Office, 77 Clark-si. comin. Great New Houte. A., T. & St. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

6:10 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 15:50 p. m. 15:50 p. m. 15:50 p. m. 15:50 p. m.

AN STEAMSHIPS.

Company takes the risk of insurance (up.

1) on each of its steamers, thus giving

set possible quarantee for safety and

or at one.

ery route has always been adopted by

yould lee and headlands.

L and QUERNSTOWN, from Piers

th River, New York.

Associated forecasts.

RK TO CARDIFF.

nd pussingers at through rates from ted States and Canada to ports in the id all other points in England., built expressly for the trade, are pro-tiest improvements for the comfortant

STEERAGE PASSENGERS. and \$20 currency. Second Cabin, \$55 a. \$30 currency.

upwards.
upw

hat, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.
SYLVANIA sails. Saturday, Mar. I INIA sails. Saturday, Mar. I GIA. sails. Saturday, Apr. I is 30, NORTH SYVER, N. Y.
Sailings next Sammer.
Cabin, 80 and 80 gold; Sacraga, id, 82 currency. Drafts at loves

calers apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & OR LINE.

Now York to all parts of Great Brit-minental Europe, GARK from \$655; and the second of the second o

FAIBBANKS' SCALES

III AND III LAKE-ST.

NAL CURRENCY

ONAL CURRENCY. Packages

SCALES.

OF ALL SIZES.

TE LINE.

IONAL LINE.

Leans, | Arrive.

Lanva, Arrive.

17:00 a. m. | 15:00 a. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

On this initiation of 161. We have hild or break the period of a Backet.

It like it for it will God, and from their or all the period of the best of the period of the pe

THE PULPIT,

Sent to the Name of the Control of the

long run, to drive for sixteen hours a day, to scold and fault-find, and live on scroful-producing fiesh? I think not. It fills the doctor's purse. Let a family, not constitutionally diseased, live as they should, and they can day the doctor or his pills. To do so, we must, to a great extent, discard port,—aspecially fat port. Live on beef,—cooked, not spoiled,—vegetables, and sauce, or canned fruit. And have "gems "made from Graham flour, two or three times a week,—some hydresic Professors to the contrary not withstanding. These "gems," with butter, are very palatable; certainly no sensible man will say they are unhealthy. I do more work in the field in ten hours than my neighbor across the creek does in fourteen, and don't feel as tired as he at night. It is all nonsense working so many hours. We can make it pay better to read and think more, enjoy curselves socially, and work less. A man who reads and thinks will generally "fix up" his surroundings. But a brighter day is coming for us farmers. We are going to annihilate those old leaches, the Democratic and Republicus parties,—the farmers' ensmice,—and joun our fortuness to the restorm movement, become better educated, less disposed to be ground down by monopoly, and more social. Then our friend "B" and his filt will leave the city and join us; and we need such an element in our midst.

Curve for Catarris.

According to Hamilton, the severest catarrial cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, 10 drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform, each 7.5 drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp, in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the noakrils as soon as velatilization is effected. The operation should be effected in about two minutes, when, after the patient success a number of times, the trouble-some symptoms rapidly disappear.

TO BENT-HOUSES TO RENT-MAY I, CHEAP, A CHARMING MAR-ble-front preference on Wahnshaw, a she one for sale. E. H. CUMMINGS, 10E East Randolphelt. TO RENT-FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRTY-strate-to, comer Early John-41, for 2H per month to bottle-the party. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dear-ton-10-10 party. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dear-

a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dear-born-st.
TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON GENEVA-Tot., east of Western-av.; unfinished basement and plazes. 819 rer months to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st. GOULD & CO., 119 Desployment.

TO RENT.—SE WABASH.AV., OPPOSITE POST-OP.
fice, for 480 per month to a responsible trains: 7 recens
and basement. J. S. GOULD & CO., 116 Deschornet.

TO BRINT.—SEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH
bay-window and plazas, 40 minutes ride within
three blocks of depot, for \$25 per month to a responsible
party. G SO. S. SHAW, IR Desployment.

TO BENT.—BY D. COLE & SOS, HOUSE RENTING
agents, 158 West Madisonets, aversal good houses,
well furnished; to a good party the rent will be reasonable; also quite a number of large and small houses, unfurnished.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT I stone front, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sta. Furnished or unfurnished. Launire as 150 Destroyred. TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK Inprovements, including furnaces. Loquire at No. 289

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROADSTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT St. Emm., 5: Dearbornest, by day, reads, or month. Charges reasonable to desirable portion.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS OVER THE NEW York Store, 5st and 2st West Madison-st. Apply to P. F. Elegant St. Comments of the Store of the Store of the St. Comments of the Store of the St. Comments of the S

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-BRIOK AND STONE STORE NO. 4
From institutes, electron stores of raults, good light, from institutes, electron stores in Apply to ELC & O., 164 Walands-are, corner Mouros-si., between 19 and 18 a. m., or 3 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT-DRUGSTORE, ess SOUTH CANAL-ST, corner of Fifteenda, with finitures complete. Apply at all Word Tweelth-are. TO RENT—A LARGE NEW STORE AND HALF-basement well-located and admirably scapped for either wholesale or manufacturing business; rent ax-traordinary low. Apply to the owner se 168 and 115 East Randolph-st., Noom 56. Randelph-st., Hoom 16.

TO RENT-PART OF A STORE ON MADISON-ST.,
near Clark, for a business that will draw a first-class
jadies' custom. Address L. G., Tribune effice.

TWest Madison-St., (business entire of the West Side),
Side, Segjet of esting if feet, unitable for any first-class
business. from May L. Rent classap to the right party.

Plat-class tomant more desired than high rent. By WM.

H. THOMPSON, 28 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF STORE ON STATE-ST., near Madison. Apply at 148 State-st.

Offices.
TO RENT-FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 44
Told Fast Madison-st., near State. J. W. GRIS-WOLD & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT STRAM-POWER,
Lescond floor, Gulfs; steam elevator. Also, other
room it same building. Inquire at HARRIS Dafe Manufactory, 38 and 38 East Bandoliphest. factory, 28 and 28 East Sandolphost.

TO RENT-S LOFTS, CHEAP, 20X165. 19 SOUTH Water-st.

TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE I whole or any past of Gard's marbie front block, Nos. 15, 17, 18, and in schopest roat. Inquire as 25. E. GARD'S office, and the chappest roat. Inquire as 25. E. GARD'S office, 18 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT-WITH STRAM POWER, GOOD LIGHT-I of rooms. Also, one room with all the machinery for sanh, doors, blinds, de. Inquire on premises, corner of VanBuren and Franklis-sis.

of VanBuren and Franklin-sis.

TO RENT -FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE ON Whomber, near Rightfeethether, Swiory and beaumont brick; full of boarders; furniture nearly new and for sale cheap. G. W. MOULTON, ici and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 8. WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY I, BY A SMALL family with no children, a furnished house of seven or eight rooms, east of Wabash-av., and north of Poutr-fifth at. Address, giving location and terms, B K., eare Carrier S. A. I.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM without board for a lady, Must be between Four-teenth-ex. and Hubbard-court, on Michigan or Wabash-avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRDAY, NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRIOK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; day-board, \$3.50.

West Washington-St., Rast Of Eliza-Terms moderate.

Hotels.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL-SII WEST MADISON-ST.
—First-class focus and board for families and single guils at low rates. D. S. MaliloKT, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY GENT, WIFE, AND SINGLE GENT, on Wabash-av. botween Barrison and Fourteenth-stat, where the few or no boarders, private shally preferred; convenient and statement of the few of th

MUSICAL. A NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS Cabinet organ in the market; price, \$55 and upward. ianufactory and calescoon, & Rast Indiana-st. Manufactory and sairer com, on Rest Indians-st.
POR SALE-OR TRADE—A FINE ORGAN AND
Frome momer for top buggy or horse. RORERTS, 274
State-st. up-dairs.
TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgaas; renting a specialty; instruments toned and repatrick. Wal. E. PHOSERE & O., 274 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH PARTNER WITH SIE ON PORT A FARTNER WITH SIE OF THE PARTNER WANTED—WITH SCO. IN A GENTEEL, well-established business paying nearly that amount per mouth. Call or address 15 South Clark et., Room 35. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF HOUSE goods or any kind of merchasdiss, or want storame, go to 65 South Canal-rip, before you conclude

INSTRUCTION. OTTUATION WANTED TO GIVE MUSIO LES-O sons, with use of pisno; in etchange for instally-work for two. Call or address 384 West Testith-st. for

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The Sectory markies-two, many No. 1881 Presiste-av.; price, \$17,000.

An elegant house on Frairie-av., gone Twentieth-et. A new markie-front house on Mishigan-ass, mark of ligatesenth-et. Inactivoted kinkin, No. 1871 Wahashav., just control of the control of twenty-dirth-et., \$16,500.

An elegant residence, with \$6 feet of ground, on corner of West Washington and Wood-six, belonging to the eatin of the late Col. Messer.

Also a manber of desirable residences on the avenues, varying in price from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Also a manber of desirable residences on the avenues, varying in price from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Also a manber of desirable residences on the avenues, varying in price from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Heal Estate office, No. 20 Dearbornest, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—MARRILE FRONT, \$20 ADAMS-ST.: 1 No. 50 Control-av.; No. 26 Adams-st., with \$45 feet sire of the control of the house and feet of the control of the house and feet, if North Shebiton-st., can of Control Fark, brick control of the house and feet, if North Shebiton-st.; house and of Control Fark, brick control of the house and feet, if North Shebiton-st.; house we were the control of the house and feet, if North Shebiton-st.; house we were also at the grove adjoining the South Park, being the control of the property of any portion of it will be control of the control of the property of any portion of it will be control of the contr FOR SALE - OAKWOOD BOULEVARD - FIN and on this beautiful throcognizes at low prices are on very one terms. Only wood is the first aroune acousticly limits, and is the commercing link between Grand Dreap Houlevards. For investment or improvement it offers the strongest inducements. Please call for his attentive projects. J. 2021.155 Wal.

REN. B Chainber of Commerces.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AV.—HEXIS FRET, SOUTH
east corner of Fifty-third-st., in the grove hear South
Fast, high and beautiful ground, I years time upon large
Fast, high and beautiful ground, I years time upon large
ranher, its production of the same state of the prographer, its production of the same state o OR SALE EGANAV. (THIRTY NINTH ST. Fine lots, fault? feet such, to 20-foot aller, fronts sorth, between Grand Boulevard and Vincenness prices for terms cany; lineral induces conts to build; water-pipes now being laid; location od. Please call for a plat of this very attraction. J. BEALAS WARREN, IS Chamber of Cont. POR SALE-STATE-ST.—EXIS PERT ON THE meribeus corner State and Twentischest., with improvements; sents for \$8.58; a portion of purchase state will be taken in well-located unimproved lots. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Mouros and Labellosts.

LaSallo-ets.

FOR SALE-ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Bissell-et., between Sophia and Centre-ets
Inquire of the owners, SCOTT I GAGE, & Clarisst.

FOR SALE-SO LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND
of by State. Haisted, Twonty-sixth and Thirty
ets. Five years, time. 5 per cent. Apply to the
owner, ALBERT CRARE, 116 Monte-ets. POR SALE SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
and lots on South Side. JAMES B. GOUDMAN &
CO., 70 Dearbornest. And lots on South Side. JAMES B. GOUDMAN & CO., 78 Dearboards.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE BRICK PROBLEM OF THE STREET PROBLEM OF THE STREET PROBLEM OF THE STREET PROBLEM OF THE STREET PROBLEM OF MONTH—IT PROPERTY OF THE STREET PROBLEM OF

ing, northeast corner Bource and LaSalic-etc.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—19-STORY
and basement brisk house with doubte lot, but Wonsterdiet. 6.7. WORK & CO., IN Lassalic-etc.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH.

Tweet corner of Wabash-av. and Thirtistic-ti. Has all
moders improvements, case fixtures, and furnace. Price,
\$10,008. JAMES H. SILBEET, it LaSalic-etc. BEDT, BASSHAR.

From St. 1987.

From St. 1987.

For SALE—STATE-ST.—9 YEARS' LBASE OF SALE—STATE-ST.—9 YEARS' LBASE OF SALE STATE-ST.—9 YEARS' LBASE OF SALE STATE-ST.—9 YEARS' LBASE OF SALE STATE ST.—19 SO. 19 SALE STATE ST. 19 SO. 19 SALE STATE ST. 19 SALE STATE ST. 19 SALE STATE S

OR SALE-6 HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST and South Sides, on monthly parments to steady per-s. S. W. KROFF, 16 Lands-61, Room 14. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAKESIDE, AN ELEGANT TWO.

story, Fromch-roof frame dwelling, with large attio
and brief basement. Nine large recent, seven closests,
but room, passing, state-room, fc., wouth front, for life
auroundings beautiful. Price 86, 500, terms favorable,
languire of A. F. ANTHONY on the promises, or JARED
[GAGE at Fidelity Savings Bank and Sale Depository,
Chicago, March 7.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN ORIGImai Evanston—Soulis feet, southeast corner of Lake
and Himman-ave, first lots south of Congregational
church. Large house and lot, southwest corner of Lake
and Himman-ave, This property has a frontage of He free
on the public park, and is very choice. Prices and terms
cary, MERKIL LADD, Evansion, or Hi Madison-st.,
corner Clark.

T cholocat, largest, and chespest lots, with beautiful cak trees, only four to six blocks from depot. Also 200 feet (east side) at South Evansion; 25 per cent under the market, it purchased soon. T. A. COSGROVE, 124 Madison-st., Room I.

FOR SALE—NRAR LAWNDALE DEPOT, A BLOCK of 20 lots, price \$18.00; sticoning lots are salling for 570 to \$800 each. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 126 La-Sallo-st.

FOR SALF-NORWOOD PARK-CHOICE LOTS
And some blocks, may where the Northern Facilie
and Air Line R. R. will touch the town. S. E. WELLS,
18 Dearbornet. IS Destrort et.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—LOTS AND BLOCKS,
or aere property, offered for a lew days at great barpains. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 20 LaSalis-et. To easers properly, offered for a few days at great hagens. B. WHIFPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-et.

FOR SALE—N. W. & OF N. E. & SEC. M. T. 60.

R. B. This is a chricke trace for subdivision, with 2 depois within 85 mile; terms easy. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-et.

FOR SALE—PRIOR RIGHT DOWN—WHO TAKES the street of the street

Tabalic et.

FOR SALE SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS REtailed at wholesale acre prices; aim. Exill feet;
price, flift. Splendid gideraliz from the depot to the
ground completed. Abstract gives each purchaser.
MATSON HILLs 100 and 110 Deathorn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-SEVERAL PARMS, 40 TO 80 MILES from Chicago; good land, all under cultivation, good improvements, prices, 20,000 to 80,000; sealing paraments down, balance long time, or will exchange for other pro-orty. J. W. HEDEN BERG, 50 Ras Madison-at., Room I. FOR SALE-OR TRADE-A GOOD Me-ACRE
Farm in Winnebage County, III., in sight of Rockford,
Callor address E. E. GARD, is North Clinton-st. FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SO TONS PRAIRIR HAY. GOOD read to Chiesgo. L. LEONHARDT & CO., Evanson, opposite the depot.

FOR BALE—A FIRST-RATE HALF ALDERNEY cow, and three-fourths blood helier east I weeks old. JAMES WADSWORTH, IT Mediann-st., or conser Woodlawn-av., and Sixty-findreds.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE SECOND-HAND show-cases, full metal, 5 feet long, at M. ANDERSON'S, Sisten-st.

FOR SALE—THE IRVING HOUSE HOTEL, NO. 148 Wabash-av., completely farnished, at one-fourth cost, to estimy mortgage. Inquire of EASTMAN, Boome Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOUR HOUSES, TO be removed; or losse of the lot for five years. Apply T. BARBIER, 189 Pacific-av., corner of Felk-st.

FOR SALE—THE CITY RIGHT FOR A PATENT by which \$4,000 a year can be made easily. Address J. M., Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT TOP-BUGGY, MADE AT ROCKFORD, III., nearly new, for sale cheep, at 158 East Kinsie-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAP—A GOOD, LIVELY ROBBE, it is faigle or double, inited and genuine flyers whis specing; will weigh 1, he the inquire of H. MORE, 68 Warrenser, near Westerness, business wagons, as., should not forget that they can buy a botter buggy by less manny of the most in the city.

WAFTED—TO PURCHASE A DELIVERY OR EXTRIBUTED TO PURC

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUNDS.

I OST ON SUNDAY MORNING—A BLACK FUR I "bea." in going from 165 South Robey-st, to Union Park Congregational Church; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the above number.

I OST—SUNDAY A. M. A ROLL OF MONEY ON a mitable reward and thanks of the loser given on its return to G J R. 220 Chas. between Online and Superisor. A mitable reward and thanks of the loser given on its return to G J R. 220 Church of the suitable reward and thanks of the loser given on its return to G J R. 220 Church of the property of the suitable reward in the sticked taken from my house on the St OJN, 148 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ELEVATOR AND SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. HELOHIERT, 10 SOUTH HEAD CORNER WITH AND SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. HELOHIERT, 10 SOUTH HEAD CORNER, AND SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. HELOHIERT, 10 SOUTH HEAD CORNER OF A. J. HELOHIERT, 10 SOUTH

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WARTED-AS A 1 DARFINTER AND JOSEPH CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND JOSEPH OF THE PROPERTY AND JOSEPH OF THE PROPERTY AND JOSEPH OF THE PROPERTY OF

WANTED WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Mea and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Claveland, C., or St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED—CANVASSESS OF FREE-CLASS ability for the fract. Illustrated act such over produced in this constant.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, and one for general housework, at 66 West Van Ba

WANTED A WET NURSE: REPERRENCES RE-quired. Inquire at 6 South Ada-st. at 8 a. m. or at 2

WANTED-A GIRL TO WORK ON FINE CUSTOM coats. Apply 44 South Union-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GERMAN AND SOANDINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and
country, at MRS. DUSK-87 office, No. Miliesukse-av. WANTED - GERMAN AND SOANDINAVIA
girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city an
country, at MRS. DUSKA'S office, No. 28, Milwankes 4

WANTED SEVERAL GENTREL YOUNG LA-dies for the manuscrade seems at the Adelphi. Ap-by at stage door before 16:30 this morning. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers. Clarks. &c. C FIVATION WANTED BOOKS OPENSED to clowd, somplianced according adjusted winking an expert solicited by WEBS 2 TUCKER, R 18 Rest Radions 4:

Trades.

STUATION WANTED—TO OWNERD OF
mile—A practical mechanic who theren
etands the manufacture of factories,
fancy and common knitting raren, desires a
some healthy locality in the Western States,
years supportantedness of the most extendess canda, and has now charge of one of the factories in the Dominion. He can for reas C. F. CLIFF, Hespeler, Ont Address C. F. CLIFF, Haspeler, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DYER IN A WOOLEN
J. Mill. anderstanding balmond Jarn and cotton color
in the state of the state of

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics
STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN
OF RESTAURANT APPLY A PROTOCOLOGY
No. 30 Russey-st.
STUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS COOK
STUATION WANT

Employment Agencies

Situations wanted—pamilias in want of
good Sondinavian and German help can be supplied
at MRS DUSKE'S office, a Milwarker-ar.

A LICTHE MACHINERY AND OUTFIT OF A FULL CHER MACHINERY AND OUTFIT OF A FULL CHEM DAKET for sale cheap, as the briliding is war for either business. Apply to Mr. M. SHAMES, It's ingan-st., Milwaukses, Wis.

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDWA time or read estate; low rout, did \$50,000 | business, year. Other good business operatings. EIMBALD CO., Ill Methodise Onural Block.

A SAMPLE-BOOM IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCAT for sale is bangsin, if taken scon; result low. Barreagon given for calling. Apply to the owner, 181 Selasted. SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A dispatch from Elko, Nev., to-night says the Central Pacific Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western Railroad as a still blockaded by snow. Western Railroad as to be cleared. It is improbable that any trains can be got through, for two or three days either way.

ANNUA REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD RAILR

OUR.

FOR SALE—A WELLESTABLISHED BUSINESS
Consisting of a complete stock of dey goods, boths
about hat caps, clothing. Terms, 95, 600 and upwards
cash. Also the business property, being a 2-secy lettle
2755, for sale or leass. Terms for property, 56, 600, pastime, in a thriving form; railroad centre. Address J.

KUBN, 802 379, Sealab, Petits Co., Mo. MILLIMERY STOCK AND PIXTURES FOR SALE Apply at 50 floath Haisted-et. Established eight years. Apply at \$6 South Halated-st.

SAVINGS BANK FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE Samus locations in the city. Address F at, Tribuna office.

THE JUNIOR MEMBER OF A FIRM DOING A I first-class good paying office business, wishes to ratter; will sale like interest to the right party for \$80.0.

Call at M Reaper Bleck. \$500 BUYS & INTEREST IN A NICE, GENTER
South business, established 8 years, paying \$500 per
month; \$1,000 stock on hand. 18 LaSalie-st., Room 28.

TO EXCHANGE.

O EXCHANGE 3 NEW COTTAGES AND CHOICE
grove and ridge lots at despot for farms or other propty. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 26 LaSalle-st., base TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARE—BLOCKS OR lots, for improved unincumbered farms, village or city property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FARMS, 69 TO 9 MILES. from Colonor; good land, all under cultivation, good improvement; prices. \$1,000 to \$00,000; small parments down a balance lung time, or will exchange for other property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 69 Rast Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID RESIDENDE ON Konth Side for acre property and cash. O. S. BUB-DRUK, II Dearborn-st. DICK, II Dearborn-et.

TO EXCHANGE FIVE FRAME HOUSES AND
I lots south of Thirty-fifth-et. and east of College
Grove-av., for good farm. Equity \$11,000 h. E. WELLA,
IS Dearborn-et.

TO EXCHANGE WOODLAND PARK AND COPtage Grove-av.—150 feet on the latter by Its feet on
the former. S. E. WELLS, 180 Dearborn-et.

FINANCIAL MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPorty, in sums of 25,560 and upwards. Apply Union
Trust Company, 136 South Clark 46.

MONEY TO LOAN ON THE South Clark 46.

MONEY TO LOAN ON THE South Clark 46.

MONEY TO LOAN ON OHIOAGO REAL ESTATE.
Secured paper wasted. Apply to E. C. COLE 4.

CO., 18 Labatio-46. O., 130 LaNalio-sis.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATURES,
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATURES,
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATURES,
serale laise \$1, 30 on the control of the

MISCELLA NEOUS.

A YOUNG LAWYER, OF ESTABLISHED CAPACIAt your demanders, wishes to connect himself with a
collaryer of law firm, as parties or on salary. ProtoOctor Best 28.

Caution—I Herrery Caution The Public
Gainer separation of three promisery notes for
the firm of parties of the product of the firm of the separation of the protocol of the firm of the fir MISCELLANEOUS.

SEWING MACHINES.

INE OFFICE

Horrible Murder Committed in Topeka, Kan.

A Boy of 17 Years Kills an Inoffen-

The Body Hidden in the Cellar of the Murdered Man's House,

The Young Assassin Views the Corpse with Entire Composure.

Ridiculous Affair of Honor Between Two Darkies in Georgia.

Horrible Murder in Topeka.

Special Departs to The Chicago Tribuns.

EXA., Kan., March 8.—Since the Bender in Labette County was discovered, there en nothing that so much excited the peoas been nothing that so much excited the peole of this community as an attrocity that came
light last night in this city. A whole family
father, mother, and son—by the name of
lds were arrested on suspicion of having murstred a neighbor named Daniel Ferris. He
spt a grocery and provision store on Sixth
renne, near the east side of the city, and
as carrying on a thriving trade. He slept in
a store, and scarcely ever left, doing his own
ooking, and having few intimate acquaintances
the city. He was a very prudent dealer, and
as generally believed to have a good deal of

has not done any work this winter, and was in to be without money. His being flush everal days past excited the

sureral days past excited the
suspicions of the NEIGHBORS,
Mr. Cottrell informed J. M. Hightsohe, a
ive of the deceased, that Ferris had not
seen about his place of business for the
two days, and that he had better look into
matter. Mr. Hightsboe, on receiving this
lealled on Officer Streeter, and with Sheriff
e, Marshal Hannan and Deputy Sheriff Davis
to the store of Mr. Ferris, which they found
sees along of Frank Olds and his son Fred. of Frank Olds, and his son Fred. who are well known in this city, and have been seen carrying goods away from place at various times during the past two a, as stated by persons living in the vicinity,

at Ferris had gone East on the night
re the purpose of getting married, and
be back in two or three days.
denied by Mr. Hightshoe, as an impoang to happen, for he felt sure if such
the intention of Ferris it would have
minunicated to him. On further questhe Oldses, they made contradictory
his, saying Ferris had gone south to
come time, and, in short, so conducted
tes that they were arrested and looked
to county Jail. The officers then pro-

peing uncovered to show the officers they right.

oner Sheldon was at once called to the ; and, summonling a jury, proceeded to the il task of unearthing the remains. After ring the potatoes and digging down about it, the corpse was lifted from the place in the villams who committed the bloody had hieden it, and brought up into the room. An examination showed that Mr. is had been shot through the head is throat out almost from ear to ear, and buried in this shallow hole with all his som. The ball had entered the left side of one just below the temple and gone clean ght the head, coming out a little lower on the raide than where it entered on the left amination of the store showed a hole in plastering with blood scattered around, it is probable that the bullet struck.

After being viewed by the jury,

THE REMAINS

were placed in charge of the Sheriff and removed to the Court House, were they were kept till morning, and the inquest was held to day. Mr. Ferris was about 35 years of age, and a most excellent man. He had lived here about a year, coming ite this place from Indianapolis, Ind., where he leaves two children, he being a widower. He has also numerous relatives in that city, where he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and he has made many friends here by his quiet, anassuming, and strictly moral deportment.

THE CORONER'S THY

commenced at 9 o'clock, and witnesses were examined by Sheriff Byan, County Attorney for Shawnee County. The court-room was packed till it could not hold another person, and hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance. The churches were about deserted, and all day long, in the hotel and on the street, nothing else was talked about or thought about but this second edition of the Bender tragedy. The sir was rull of wild rumors, but, of course, most of them were sensational. There was strong talk of lynching the gailty parties, but cooler counsels prevailed, and this evaning comparative calmness is restored among the excited populace. Mrs. Ellen Jeffries, a near neighbor of Ferris, was

THE FIRST WITNESS

put upon the stand. She swore that she heard the report of a gun about 7 o'clock Thursday evaning, and a scream immediately afterward, and then all was still. The ball passed through from side to side, below the base of the brain, and did not necessarily produce instant death. But the murderous knife soon stopped the victim from making a noise.

Mrs. Olds,

on, and it is generally believed that she was spit in ignorance of the hellish deed. Her tesmony was very damaging to the son, at as yet nothing has been developed to sociate the father with him in the commission of the borrible crime. She said Fred told her of his father that Mr. Ferris had employed him take charge of his store while he went East to at married. She identified a carbine found untring the counter in the store, and a pair of bloody toots, found under Fred's bed, as belonging to at son. She testified with as much composure though it was an ordinary civil case in which he had no personal interest.

THE SUSPECTED BUILDRIER, red Olds, was next placed upon the witness-and, and his testimony occupied the time from o'clock till dark. Your correspondent never we so much nerve exhibited by a hardened iminal as is possessed by this slight stripling

stand, and his testimony occursopendent never saw so much nerve exhibited by a hardened criminal as is possessed by this slight stripling of 17. He was led to the side of the corpes, and asked if he could identify the murdered man. He answered "Yes, I can. That is David Ferris." The Doctor took hold of the head while he stood close to the body, and suddenly pulled it to one side, exposing the horrible gaping wound in the neck to his view, but he never qualled nor moved a muscle. He has red hair and cold gray eyes, and his face is somewhat theokled. He said that he had visited the Theatre on Friday night, and afterward visited several saloons in company with several young companions; told how many drinks and cigars he had taken; how much he afterward lost at cards, with an indifference that would have done credit to the hero of a hundred murders.

County-Attorney Ryan trapped him into making several

County-Attorney Ryan trapped him into making several

INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS;

ut he would try to explain without even for a noment losing his pressures of raind. He identified the gun and boots as belianging to him, and explained that he had taken the gun to the tore, and left it there several days before for ne purpose of trading with a young man who meetimes visited the store. He denied being any place where he could have got freah blood on his boots. His shirt sleeve had a large spot of thood on it which he had evidently tried to sah out. He claimed that it was statuted with the store was closed all day Friday, yet he aimed that he had been in the store and connected with Ferris that day at 12 o'clock, and

had received \$25 from him to replenish the supplies of the store; and he had met him again that night, about 5 o'clock, near the store, in company with a strange man. He said that Ferris told him he was going East on the night train, and wanted him to take charge of the store in the morning. His story was very thin, and he kept contradicting himself and

hept contradicting himself and MANING MATTERS WORSE every time he tried to better it. About 6 o'clock Judge Hauback came into court, and appeare as counsel for the witness, and told him to refuse answering any more questions. His test mony was then read to him, and he corrected in a number of particulars; but, under the advise of his counsel, refused to sign his name of the counsel of the coun to it.

The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow morning, when the inquest will be renewed, with Frank Olds, the father of

newed, with Fight Olds, the lather of THIS PRECOCEOUS MONSTER, on the stand. The old man runs an express wagen, and has always been considered as honest, industrious citizen. Public sentiment is undecided as to his guilt or innocence, but it hardly seems possible that he has no guilty knowledge of the deed.

Augusta, Ga., March 8.—Two negroes, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan, had some angry words during which Blair told Sullivan he was no gentleman. The latter demanded an apology or satisfaction with shot guns or pistols. Blair replies that he had no apology to make, but accepte the challenge, naming time, place, and weapons. The parties met at Sand-Bar Fefry this morning accompanied by their seconds, two negroes named Ralph Knight and William Armstrong. The ground was paced off, and Colt's five-ahoo ers placed in the hands of the principals. Knight gave the words of command.

ers placed in the hands of the principals. Knight gave the words of command.

He said "Peter, is you ready?"
Peter said "Yes sah"
"Moses, is you ready?"
Moses replied "Yes sah."
Then commenced shooting, and both parties fired away until the last barrel was discharged. The pistois were reloaded, the principals resumed their position, words of command were repeated and firing recommenced and was continued until Blair fell to the ground shot through both legs, The parties returned to the

Career of a Desperate Villain.

Career of a Desperate Villain.

Special Dispath to The Chease Tribune.

Boston, Mass., March 8.—James Wilson, who has been in close confinement at the State Prisou for twenty years—for murdering a fellow-convict named Wilsom Adams—has had his sentence commuted to hard labor for the remainder of his life. During the first few years of his confinement, Wilson applied himself very diligently to reading select works of a philosophical charater. Symptoms of a disordered intellect have occasionally appeared, which gradually increased until he became broken down, both in body and mind, suffering at periods indescribable tortures from, as he terms it, the shade of Adams, the man he murdered. He is an Englishman, about 57 years old, and a notoriously bad man. He was an educated thief and housebreaker, has been an immate of most of the prisons in his own country, and was finally transported to Botany Bay. He escaped and came to this country, and was arrested and sentenced for breaking into the Treasurer's office in Charlestown. He killed Adams on the very morning his own sentence expired, the parties never having had any trouble, and there being no apparent cause for the act. He was for that crime condemned to be hanged. The gallows was erected, and the final services were being performed by the Chaplain when a reprieve for thirty days was received from the Governor, at the end of which term the sentence was commuted to close confinement for life.

Brutal Murder in Brooklyn.

DATTON, O., March 8.—This evening, C. A., Brant, a Baltimore drummer, about 25 years old, visited Lottie Whitney's house of ill-fame. Two of the girls quarreled, and one of them, Ally Bennett, whipped out a revolver. Brant quickly interfered, and was accidentally shot, the ball taking effect in his left breast just below the nipple. He is very dangerously hurt but cannot be relieved. The girl has been arrested.

Pirrsbungs, Pa., March 8.—A fireman named Sweeney died suddenly to-day, it is supposed from the effocts of a blow received some days since from a poker in the hand of a brother fire-

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Meadow larks have been seen already, and the prairie chickens have been chanting their mournful monotone—both indicative that spring is coming.—Creston (Ogle Co.) Times.

—Judge Snyder, of Belleville, in a late decision, affirmed the doctrine that the marriage of a person subsequent to the making of his will acts as a revocation of that instrument.

—The Wilmington Independent is sold at last. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, takes the power press, and W. C. Brown, of the Keithsburg (III.) Neus, has purchased the balance of the onice.

—The Perry County Farmers' Club has resolved that bonds voted by the people of that county to the Chester & Tamaros Railroad are illegal, and has requested the Board of. County Commissioners to resist payment of the same on principal and interest.

—During the last two weeks hogs have decilined 75 cents. They are worth now \$4 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds. Mr. Jack North informs is that the cholera is still raging among the swine in Cooper Township, and that one man had lost fifty head in a single night.—Springfield Register.

—The great swamp-land suit, in which Wayne

the cholera is still raging among the swine in Cooper Township, and that one man had lost fifty head in a single night.—Springfield Register:

—The great swamp-land suit, in which Wayne County has been involved, has recently been decided against the county, which will, in all probability, dispossess many worthy farmers of their homesteads,—their all, in fact. The Fairfield Democrat predicts trouble before the bond-holders get possession of these lands.

—John T. Alexander, of Morgan County, has 2,200 head of cattle near Alexander, which have turived all winter on blue-grass pasturage, without any other feed whatever. On this fot of cattle, which Mr. Alexander purchased very low during the panic last fall, he expects to realize a profit of \$40,000 to \$50,000.

—Clinton County had a special election on the 26th of February, to vote for or against funding their county debt. The result was in favor of the negative by a very decided majority. This result was extried, not so much by any real opposition to funding the debt as it was by the apprehension that there was a steal in it.

—It is reported that the whole amount. \$100,000, has been subscribed to induce Richards, the Chicago manufacturer, to move his works to Rochelle. We are informed that Mr. Hinckley, President of the C. & I. Railway, takes \$65,000, and that Rochelle has subscribed \$45,000.

—Shurtliff College, at Alton, is fortunate again. The will of Elijah Gove, of Quincy, which has just been admitted to probate, bequeaths all his property, except a provision for his widow and a few minor legacies, to the college. The amount which the institution will receive is in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

—All the preliminaries are now settled, and in a few weeks we shall have soveral machinists at work upon the manufacture of the requisite machinery for our watch-factory.—Rockford Gazette.

—The Abingdon Democrat, noticing a case on trial in the Knox County Circuit Court of a farmer against the C., B. & Q. Railroad, thinks the railroad attorneys, Meesrs. Price and G

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK. New York, March 8.—French citizens, who fied to New York City on account of taking part in the Commune, last night resolved to celebrate the 18th of March as the anniversary of the Paris Commune by a parade, banquet, and ball. FOREIGN.

Von Moltke's Great Speech, in the German Parliament.

He Advocates Liberal Appropriations for the Army.

A Militia Force Dangerous in Peace and Inefficient in War.

Neighboring Nations Jealous of German Supremacy.

GERMANY

New York, March 8 .- Foreign papers received night contain the recent remarkable speech addressed to the foreign Powers rather than a statement for domestic purposes. Count Molike

brought before the House is, whether hence-forth Germany shall bear the heavy cost neces-sarily incurred by keeping 401,000 men on a per-manent peace footing. That question must be considered in the light of our home and considered in the light of our home and foreign relations. The present generation could not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the maintenance of large armaments. It was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect, for fity years to come, what she had gained in five months. Germany, by the last war, had won the respect but certainly not the love of her naighrespect, but certainly not the love, of her neigh bors. In whatever direction honorable member turned their eyes they would find nations haunted

turned their eyes they would find nations haunted with the idea that Germany was likely to become A DIRAGRERABLE NINGHEGE TO BE ADDRAGRERABLE NINGHEGE TO BE ADDRAGRED TO

and coquetting with the German subjects of Austria.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE.

And all this when France had copied the whole system of German military organization, and by extending the duty of military service over twenty years, and giving the law a retrogressive force, already possessed an active army of 1,200,000 men, and a territorial force of 1,000,000 men. And a territorial force of 1,000,000 men. France had now 152 regiments of infantry, instead of 116 as before the war; 323 batteries, instead of 159 as formerly; and 471 men actually under arms in time of peace, against the much smaller force at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon. France, who began the war of 1870 with eight corps d armes, had now nineteen; and, while Germany hitherto ment less than 100,000,000 thalers on the rroops, does not hesitate to appropriate 171,000,000 thalers for the like purpose. The French Legislative Assembly, the other day, actually forced an extra such of \$109,000,000 thalers on their Government to enable them to drill the second portion this year.

FREFARATIONS OF THE FRENCH.

this year.

The French towns vied with each other in building barracks, setting apart drill grounds, etc. To be sure, the great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bore their defeat with more dignity than would appear to be the case from the orations of popular speakers, yet if the French Government are convinced of the necessity of procuring peace for some time to come, this, above all, was owing the fact that a judicious General was at the head of the nation. Still Germany remembered but too well the sad experience of some years ago, when the French Government was carried away by extreme parties and hurried into an imprudent war. He was sorry to say that, however many people in France might be opposed to the repetition of such a course, no one who istened to the vociferous cries for revenge which penetrated across the Verges could abandon the idea that what had happened once might happen soon again. The German army was smaller than the French, but it had the advantage of not including any elements of the militia type. Wars carried on by real soldiers were always the shortest and therefore the

vaniage of not including any elements of the militia type. Wars carried on by real soldiers were always the shortest, and therefore the cheapest. As Mr. Bancroft had told them, in his excellent history of the United States, even Washington realized the comparative URSLESSINES OF A MILITIA, and again and again insisted on the formation of a sending army. It was a fact that the Americans ultimakely conquered from possessing a small but well-drilled force of 6,000 men. In 1870 also, though so many were brave and particitic

cans ultimately conquered from possessing a small but well-drilled force of 6,000 men. In 1870 also, though so many were brave and patriotic, men were called to arms by the French Government, when the whole French army had beeu made prisoners, they were unable to resist the onslaught of real troops. As to the Franctiretrs, they never stayed the progress of the German army for a single day, though they necessarily gave the German measures a harshness which might be lamented, but could not have been avoided. This, and the danger there was in arming the people promiscuously when socialistic texts were being openly preached, altogether excluded the militia project that had been started in another quarter.

A STANDING ARMY, therefore, was a necessity of the times, and he could not but ask the House to vote the figure of 401,000 rank and file as a peace footing once for all. If they were to rediscuss the military budget every year, military matters would be kept in a constant state of uncertainty; for any alteration that might be introduced affected the number and organization of the troops for a period of twelve years—the time of service exacted from the individual soldier.

GERMANY NEEDED NO WAR

to acquire glory, nor did she want to make conquests. In her

to sequire glory, nor did she want war to make conquests. In her geographical position, it was true she must have an army strong enough to confront two parties at the same time. But what could she do with pieces of Russia and France if she were to conquer them? Germany not only wished to keep the peace but wished to be able to force others to do the like. It is the first necessity of a State to secure its existence, Batween State and State there is no arbiter but power. A great empire exists only by its own might. It fulfills the end of its being only when it has resolved and is prepared to uphold its existence, its freedom, and its rights.

THE COUNT CONCLUDES

as follows:

The best of men cannot live at peace if an ill-disposed neighbor will not allow him. I think, however, we shall be able to show the world that we have a powerful nation, and that we remain a peace-loving people. I hope that for a long seise of years we shall be able not only to maintain out to command peace. Then, perhaps, the world will allow itself to be reassured that a powerful Germany in the centre of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe is the best security for the peace of Europe. But to insure peace you must be ready for war, and in my opinion we are now called on to decide whether we shall say to Europe that we do not need a powerful army always prepared for war, or shall adopt the measures necessary to insure such an army.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire a further installment of \$2,000,000 thalers of the French indemnity. as follows:

PRANCE.

New York, March 8.—A Paris dispatch says Madame MacMahon presided over a meeting of Parisan journalists, among whom were the chief editors of all the principal newspapers. The object of the Assembly was to consider the best measures of relief for the misery now prevalent in the populous districts of Paris. An appeal is to be made to the public through the reason.

Press.

ITALY.

Rown, March 8.—The Marquis De Noailles has presented his credentials as Minister of France to Italy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 8.—Marchal Serrano has arrived at Somorrostro.

GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, March 8.—The Observer says a most-ing of the members of the late Ministry was held yesterday. The impression that Gisdatons

had declined the active leadership of the Opposition during the present season is confirmed. The Marquis of Hartington has been mentions as his successor, but nothing has been decided A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the lirst detachment of troops of the Ashanian and the Conference of the Ashanian and Conference of the Conference of

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Wisconsin. Proceedings of the Michigan Legisla-

The Potter Railroad Bill Passed in

ture. WISCONSIN.

nt of the Calkins and Proudfit printin mpt to clinch that by tabling a motion to der led to a call of the Senate, and after reconsider led to a call of the Senate, and after considerable filibustering the motion was lost,—12 to 14,—and the bill passed—14 to 12. An attempt to cable a motion to reconsider that vote led to another call, after which the motion prevailed,—18 to 13,—so the bill is safe from that House.

In the evening the Senate passed the bill to regulate booms on the Wisconsin and its tributaries, and adopted a resolution in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

aries.

A bill for the relief of S. D. Carpenter on his old printing claim was amended so as to have an avestigation by the Printing Commissioners of he amount equitably due, to be reported to the text Legislature, and then ordered engrossed.

The Senate

The Senate

POTTER RAILBOAD BILL,
concurrence in which had been reconsidered and
refused, came back from the Senate with the
provision authorizing the Bailroad Commissioners to raise rates in certain cases in their discretion struck out, and as thus amended, was
finally concurred in, railroad men being highly
descripted.

MICHIGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., March 7.—It being Saturday, little business was transacied in either body. The House, in Committee, agreed to the substitute of the Committee on Education, recommending that moneya from fines, forfeitures, etc., be applied either to library purposes or for the support of schools as township or eity School Boards may decide. This will probably pass both Houses.

The House decided to give two Senators to the Upper Peninsular, which now has only one.

The House on Committee votee—36 to 35—not to tax the liquor traffic. The septiment seems MICHIGAN.

aration is adopted, the maximum car will not sees than \$500 per solum.

The Senate seems disposed to leave the matter of saloons to be fixed by the Legislature. It is probable that the two Houses will seriously disposed to heart the matter. gree about the matter.

To-day the Senate debates matters relating to corporations, and is still much behind House. The latter has read the whole Con

KANSAS. St. Louis, March. 8.—The Kansas Liegislature has passed a bill authorizing railroad companies of that State to lasue preferred stock.

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY. ndence of The Chicago Tribe Mr. Morais, Ill., March 6, 1874. This evening was held the annual contest of the Literary Societies of Book River Sen at Mt. Morris, Ill. The weather was very in-clement, a violent storm of rain coming on just clement, a violent storm of rain coming on just as the exercises were about to begin, and continuing through the evening. The roads were impassable, or as near it as Illinois mud ever makes them. Notwithsfanding these obstacles, the Methodist Church was well filled by an intelligent and attentive audience. Aftor the singing of an anthem, and a brief prayer, Mr. S. H. Hurst came on with a declaration, "Parrhasius and the Captive," which was marked by a reasonable degree of impressiveness. Mr. John Boe delivered the "Reply to Hayne" with great precision of emphasis and evident appreciation of the meaning. "Eye and Ears," an original oration by Mr. Albert Green, was a sensuble and well-expressed plea for the habit of careful observation. 'The School-boy's Illustrations Dead," by John Sheaff, was a humorous showing-up of the allusions so often heard in youthful oratory; it was neatly done, A debate came next on the question, "Resolved, That the Fresi-

ing-up of the allusions so often heard in youthful oratory; it was neatly done. A debate came next on the question, "Resolved, That the President of the United States should be elected by a direct vote of the People." In the affirmative, Mr. Milton C. Noff gave, in vigorous English, a good argument, based upon the inconsistencies of the present mode. Mr. John Sanborn followed with a telling defense of the Electoral College. The affirmative was further sustained by Mr. A. T. King, and the negative by W. E. Ray. After this came essays by Misses Celia A. Woolsey and Ida C. Bardwell, which were instructive and sensible, and were read in pleasing and audible tones. The society-papers were read by Misses Jessie Gorbam and C. A. Woolsey, on the part of the Philorhetorians, and by Misses Mary E. Petrie and Eva E. Tilden, on the part of the Amphictyons. The papers were spicy and full of local hits, as well as good sense and fine sentiment.

The exercises were throughout characterized by solidity and good sense, as well as by a general attractiveness and interest, that enchained the attention of the audience. Decisions were as follows: Declamation, in favor of Mr. Hurst, Philorhetorian: oration, in favor of Mr. Hurst, Amphictyon; debate, in favor of Messra. Sanborn and Ray, Amphictyon; society-paper, in favor of Miss Bardwell, Amphictyon; society-paper, in favor of Misses Petrie and Tilden, Amphictyon.

MILLIONAIRE ISRAELITES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribena:

Sin: In looking over the Times of the 7th, I notice an article headed, "Our Heavy Men;" and, in reading the same, I did not notice one Israelite mentioned among the list of "Chicago

millionaires."

As a general thing, the Israelites do not care to have themselves or their wealth flaunted in the papers; nevertheless, it seems to me that the editor of the Times is not well acquainted the editor of the Times is not well acquainted with the citizens of Chicago to forget that, among the Israelites of the city, there are those who also may be classed as "millionaires," and who, I venture to say, have better and larger credit than several of those mentioned in the Times.

Hoping that you will favor an old subscriber by giving this article place in your paper, I remain yours.

Chicago, March 7, 1874.

PERSONAL. J. M. Love, Judge of the United States District Court for Iowa, will soon become a resident of Kookuk.

The death of Kirby Benedict, formerly of Decatur, Ill., but under President Pierce's and the two succeeding Administrations Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is announced. It occurred at Sants Fe, 27th ult.

John W. McGarvey, of Lexington, Ky., has been elected President of Abington (Ill.) College, by a vote of the Trustees of 10 to 9. Expresident Butler has been unanimously elected President of Christian College, Eauta Bosa, California, and will probably accept immediately.

Dr. Allyn, President of the McKendree (Ill.) College, some time since elected Principal of the Southern Itlinois Norman School, at Carbondale, has accepted the position, and will close his term of ten years' service as President of McKendree at the next commencement, in June.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Danville (Ky.) Theological Seminary, held on Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Nathan I. Rice, President of Westminister College, Fullon, Mo., was chosen Professor of Didactic Theology, and the Ret. Dr. L. J. Halsey, of Chusgo, Ill., was chosen Professor of Church Government and Pastoral Theology.

Some boiler-makers at Dubuque put a boy in a boiler to hold a hammer-head to the rivets as they were driven in, and, when all were completed, he was found too big to come out of the hole. He stripped to the buff and greased his skin, but it was no use, and it took six men three hours to cut solid boiler-iron before he could be got cut.

MANIA-A-POTU.

d from the First Page.) ne that has been held in this city during the teek. The ladies have organized, elected offi-ers and propose to work at the coming city lections. They do not propose to open the cru-ude after the manner of Ohio, but to use all leaf influence to have no liceuses granted in cleahure.

densely packed by all classes of citizens to hear

A TEMPERANCE ADDRESS

by the Hon. Irus Coy. The speaker made the best address ever heard here on temperance, and was applauded repeatedly and heartily. He held that public sentiment is what makes and unmakes laws, and that it is the duty of all temperance people to agitate for a better system of laws, and then see to it that they are enforced. He was not in favor of violence or mob law, but he said everybody must say "Hands off," when the ladies chose to kneel in prayer where their husbands, fathers, brothers met to drink, swear, and fight. He filly held up to soom and public indignation the Personal Liberty League, who openly proclaim their right to deal in deadly poison even on Sunday, when all other buriness is closed by law and custom. He said very few native Americans ever engaged in saloon-keeping, for they are taught in their infancy to abhor the disreputable business; and that, if it were not for the foreign element who infest our shores, intemperance could easily be banished from our land. Foreigners must be taught to respect our institutions and obey our laws if they would remain. Many passages of the lecture were eloquent, pathetic, and convincing, while the entire address was logical and timely. On Theseday afternoon the ladies meet again, and in the evening another rousing public meeting will be held at the Methodist Church. Many more eigned the pledge to-night.

MoGregora, Ia., March 8.—The war against intemperance in lows is spreading, and promises to be a formidable battle against the destroyer. The salcon-keepers of Waukon yesterday received notices to close their salcons at once or have them closed for them. Some of the first citizens have taken the matter in hand, and are determined to suppress the selling of intoxicating liquors in the above-named village.

RUSCATINA.

Correspondement of The Chicago Pribmes.

cating liquors in the above-named village.

RUSCATINS.

Governments of The Chicage Pribms.

MUSCATINS.

**MUSCATIN say city) of this size: that the young men and boys have no other place to resort to of an evening except those dens of vice and infamy.

On my return from Europe, a few years ago, I was astonished to see the amount of drunkenness on our streets, even in the open day. In European cities you rarely see a drunken man, owing to their strict police regulations. I thought if we could introduce the English coffee-room or the Freuch cafe system, where no manner of intoxicating drinks were kept; and nice, inviting reading-rooms were open to the public, supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day; and bilhard-tables and tin-pin-alleys were kept for the sole and exclusive purpose of amnesment, on the English plan, no betting or drinking being permitted on the premises,—many of our best young men would resort there; and, even if there were only ten out of every hundred saved from a life of intemperance, surely it would be worth an effort. Why should not some of the Churches set apart a portion of the money that is yearly appropriated to foreign missions to promote an enterprise that would result in so much good in their mids? I list week heard a clergyman asked to look into contain allon or bilhard-room some evening, and see how many of the young men of his congregation he would find there. Now, this is altogether owing to the fact that these places are not forced to carry on an open traffic. I believe the sceret and concealed method of selling liquors carried on at the present time the worst and most dangerous feature of the whole traffic. England last year collected £34, 000,000 sterling, or about £170,000,000, of revenue, off of the two articles, tobacco and spirituous liquors. Now, many take the ground that it is wicked to license an evil, and no Christian community would do so. Well, be that as it may, the women of the nation have taken the matter into their own hands, and apparently it could be in no better, and I for one heartily wish them godspeed.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

AT UNION CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., March 7.—John Cain and Pat Lahiff, the saloon-keepers who were arrested yesterday for violating the liquor law, were tried and bound over to court in the sum of \$300 each. Lahiff signifies his intention of closing his saloon if no more indictments are brought against him.

AT KICHNOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHNOND, Ind., March 7.—The crusaders are encouraged by the Commissioners refusing to grant the liquor-jetition entertained while they sat up with them last Friday, and by Hugh O'Brien, the oldest and worst saloonist in the city, voluntarily coming into their meeting and promising to never sell another drop of intoxicating liquor; while Charlie Lincoln, one of the principal saloonists in the city, has made the same declaration, and one or two others are on the swe of surrender.

AT SOUTH BEND.

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AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

South Bend, Ind., March 8.—During the winter several of the South Bend churches have been conducting revival meetings with considerable success as to numbers, and when the temperance crusade begen elsewhere and seemed lite an epidemic that would spread ever the land, your reporter consulted good authority here as to wbether it would be likely to be applied to the rum-shops in this city. He was informed that, while the revivals lasted, that the crusade would probably be postponed, if attempted at all. Today the matter has assumed a definite shape by a call being issued from the several church pulpits, asking that all friends 50 the temperance cause, and the ladies especially, meet at the First Methodist Church at 10 a. m. on Tuesday. It is understood that a large number of ladies are willing to apply themselves to the good work if they can have proper organization and support.

NEW YORK.

AT BEOOKLIN.

NEW YORK.
AT DESCRIPT.

NEW YORK, March 8.—In Brooklyn to-day,
Vicacar-General Turner, at St. James Cathedral,
referred to the temperance crusade, and urged
the congregation to give the movement all the
aid in their power. During the day a number
of ladies presented themselves in front of a
number of large liquor saloons and distributed
tracts to all who entered.

PRILADELPHIA SUNDAY LAW.

PRILADELPHIA, March 8.—The saloon-beepers generally closed their doors to-day, but it is believed there was much side-door busmoss transacted.

According to careful experiments made by M.
Lortet, in the Valley of Chamounix, up to a
height of about 13,000 feet, the respiration is
but little troubled, if the precautions are taken
of walking with the head low, to diminish the
orifices of the air passages, of keeping the

LOCAL ITEMS.

Madison Street Station.

The alarm from Box 79, early vesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, 35 Mains street. As the roads are very muddy, the engines were a long time getting to the fire, and the house was entirely consumed. The house was insured in the Ætna, fully overing the loss of \$2,000. In going to the fire, James Maioney, driver of Babcook No. 2, was thrown off and badly injured. At the fire, Michael Suilivan, foreman of 25, was hit by a falling wall, and badly injured about the head and back.

At half-past 7 last evening a fire was discovered in the one-story cottage of Richard Sheppard, corner of Brooks street and Ellis avenue. The alarm was sounded from Box 175, and the engines were quickly on the ground. The furniture and contents were all saved, but the house was nearly consumed. The loss was about \$1,500. Insurance unknown.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local.

Saturday evening, delegates were chosen from the Seventeenth Ward to attend the convention for the nomination of town officers.

—A desperado named Patrick Gearen, who had robbed a lady of \$35 by helding a revolver at her head in her own house, was captured by the police Friday night, and on Saturday was held for trial in bail of \$3,000.

—The Library Board, Saturday, passed a resolution decilining to pay Mr. Robson any more money for the services he has performed in England in behalf of the Library.

—A verdict was given Saturday, in the case of the city against Shepherd and others, being a petition to ascertain the damages for opening Dearborn street from Jackson to Fourteenth. The total damages are laid at \$1,093,211.76, of which \$779,587.76 is for land taken, \$109,324 for improvements, and \$6,300 for other damages. Nothing now stands in the way of the immediate opening of Dearborn street, after the benefits shall have been estimated and assessed.

The National Capital.

At the session of the House. Saturday, speeches were made by Messrs. Wood, Beck, Keller, and Burchard, of the Committee of Ways and Means. The discussion took a wide range, the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury being the general topic and the tax on matches the particular subject of consideration.

—The Postmaster-General has given to the Vice-President an opinion of the postal-car system. He believes that it secures the most economical and expeditions transportation of the mait, and advises its retention and enlargement, as one of the most valuable features of the service.

Tempyson's poem on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was published in London Saturday.

—The success of the English campaign in Ashantee is confirmed by recent dispatches from Gen. Woiseley. Coomassie has been captured and bound, and the natives have requested a treaty of peace.

—The report of the killing of Cespedes, expressed by the San Queetin battalion on Feb. 27 and immediately shot. His body was brought to Santiago de Cuba and buried on the 1st inst.

State Legislatures. Foreign.

Santiago de Cuba and buried on the lat inst.

State Legislatures.

A bill to make woman eligible to educational offices was passed in the California Assembly Saturday by a vote of 33 to 31.

—A railroad bill was passed by the Lower House of the lowa Legislature Saturday. Under its provisions railroads are divided into three classes.—A, B, C. Roads in Class A are allowed to charge 3 cents per mile for the transportation of passengers; in Class B, 3½ cents; C, 4 cents. Roads in Class A, for freight, 10 per cent less than the printed schedule in the bill. In Class B, 5 per cent more; in Class C, 20 per cent more. The penalties for violation are very severe, and the State provides \$10,000 for the prosecution of roads, to be drawn subject to the order of the Governor. An individual may recover five times the amount of damages sustained. The bill came from the Senate, and is now ready for the signature of the Governor.

Miscellaneous.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinae is still solid, not showing as many aigns of breaking up as a week ago.

—Moilie Holbrook has left Canada, where she

id, not showing as many signs of breaking up as a week ago.

—Moline Holbrook has left Canada, where she recently procured release from the custody of a United States police-officer, for the States, via Suspension Bridge.

—Gen. Schenck, United States Minister to England, and ex-Sensior Cattell, representing the Treasury Department in Europe, arrived in New York Saturday. Caleb Cushing took his departure for Madrid the same day.

—Hillsdalle College, at Hillsdale, Mich., was burned at an easit hour Friday morning. The building was of brick, 262 feet in length, and four stories high. The total loss is estimated at 475,000 of which about \$45,000 is covered by insurance.

e75.000, of which about \$45,000 is covered by insurance.

—Little was accomplished by the women in the way of reforming the saloon-keepers on Saturday. The spurit which animates the ladies of Ohio in their heroic attacks seems to have spread only in a small measure to other States. There is nothing new to report from any place except Philadelphia, where an enforcement of the Sunday law has been decided on. The Mayor has issued a proclamation giving notice that, in consequence of a recent decision by the Court of Common Pleas, the police have been instructed to rigidly enforce the provisions of the law, and report to the authorities the names of persons who disregard it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

School teachars in South Carolina are called "gad-awingers."

—The President of Cornell University says the young women there average 10 per cent better on the examination papers than the young men.

—The proudest man in the United States is in Montromery, Pa. He carried off forty-two premiums at the Doylestown poultry show.

—A bandmaster in the English army for a period of forty-time years has just setired, and has been awarded the munificent pension of ten cents a day, the highest sum the law allows.

—A member of the Boston School Committee, who does not think the election of women to that body legal, complains in the Post that he has been called "ass," "dolt," "stupid," "rowdy," and "mendacious," by the gentle sex.

—A San Francisco masked ball was attended by a young lady who personated Nicotine. Her dress was made of tobacco leaves, her neckiace was cigars, and she carried a fan and a parasol constructed of the weed.

—The startling theory is now propounded that Lewis Johnson, accused of the murder of Mrs. Brownlee, near Davenport, Iona, also committed the Alger murder, in the same vicinity, several years ago. Mrs. Alger had about \$11,000 in gold, which the assassis obtained, and it is reported that Lewis Johnson loaned out that amount of gold to a Scott County farmer.

—Texas has acquired two new holidays by recent legislation at Austin. The 2d of March, the day of the declaration of Texas independence, will nereafter be a legal dies now in this State, and also the 2list of April, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, which accomplished the independence as a historical fact.

—Letters from Missouri state that George Myers, the old man who was charged with taking Daley's \$10,000, was killed a few days ago by his son James, who was the principal witness

ALLEN—At Riverside, Cook Co., Ill., on Sainteley flermoon, the 7th inst., Hobart T. Allen, aged G years, to too of puneral layers.

SOOTHING

703

SYRUP CHILDREN TEETHING.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS. Solendid Anction Sale, by Catalogue, on Tuesday, March 10, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Dress Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Horiery, Notions, Underweer, and First Goods, Another extensive lime of FINE LINENS, Hotal, Rockins, Table Clubsk, Towels, and Shirt Frants. Embroideries, Edgings, Insections and Rufflings, Fanny Tellet Goods, Silver-plained Wars, Umbrelles, Wallets, Ribbons, &c., Also, 58, 602 choice Segars. CARPETS. 200 Rolls, at Il o'clock, Ingrain, Venetian, Mag. Stair Carpeta, by the PIEUE ONLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 81 and 70 Wabash-47.

BUYERS OF Open and Top Buggies, 2 & 3 Spring Democrats, Single & Double Harness

Will find, at the REGULAR TUESDAY AUGTION SALE of March 16, by GNO. P. GORE A CO., S. and J. Wabach-av., an opportunity to buy work that is MADS TO USE, at your own price. \$30,000 WORTH

CLOTHING. THURSDAY, March 12, at 9% a. m.,

GREAT AUCTION SALE, BY CATALOGUE, OF A \$25,000 STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Of fine and medium grades, in Suits, Spring and Winder Oraccoais, Dress and Eusiness Costs, Pants and Vesta. And PISCH GOODS in French Cas inneres, Kenergi, Meltons, Chinchillas, Boavers, Coatings, Plain and Fan-ey Vestings, &c.

Also, Tailors' Trimmings, Buttons, Linings, Dindings, Braids, &c.

EF Cash buyers, do not miss THIS, the

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. GEO. P. GORE 4 CO., 88 and 70 Wabash-st, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

REAL ESTATE SALES. PEREMPTORY SALE OP Unimproved Property

Monday Morning, March 9, 1874, SALE COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, At BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM, 108 Madison-A

West and South Divisions,

At BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM, 108 Madison-st.
The following property, located in Rockwell's Subdivision, in Sec. 15, Town 29, viz.:
165 feet, east front, on Western-av., corner Congress-st., being the north 7, of Lot 25, Block 5 (except 20 feet).
125; feet, south front, on Van Bures-et, was of Oakley, being the S. N of the S. A of Lot 5. Block 11.
125; feet, south front, on Van Bures-et, being test M of Lot 6, Block 2.
126; feet, south front, on Jackson-st., being the south N of Lot 11, Block 2.
127 feet, north front, on Adams-st., being the north N of Lot 11, Block 2.

Lot II, Block I. ALSO,

Stat, west from, southerst corner State and Fifty-firststa., 161 feet deep to 21-foot a loy.

State, 161 feet deep, to 21-foot a loy.

The account of the state of the privilege of whole of the state of the stat Buggies, Phaetens, Harness, &c.,

AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY MORNING; March II, at II o'abode, it is Marlisonest. I Anglo-American roots Apparatus, one 140: I Anglo-American Soda Apparatus, one 140: I An-lie-American Soda Apparatus, one 170: 9 do. ft. of Ju-les American Soda Apparatus, one 170: 9 do. ft. of Ju-torian WM. A. BUTTHIRS & OU., Austrometra A Large and Desirable Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Soda Water Apparatus

BOOTS, SHOES, &co., By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Bankrupt Sale at Auction. 100 Cases Boots and Shies, Clothing, Hair and Caps, Furnishing Goods, etc.

TUBBDAY MORNING, March 10, at 10 o'clock, 61 or store, 51 and 55 Randolph-et.

100 cases Boots and Shoes, 5r men's, women's and children's war, all seasonable goods. A large stock of Cie-thing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hais, Capt. 618.

Sold by order of George W. Campbell, Keq., Autgres.

KLISON, FOMEROY, & CO., Aucti. assers. BY HODGES & CO. Real Refate Austioneers and Commission Morehands Marble Front Austion Pooms, 63 West Lake-st-

POSTPONED.

By order of W.M. P. HOPGES & CU., the cale of the liabless Avenue Hotel, late Tramont House, and words, March 15, unradable circumstances permanents. HODGES & CO.,

MORTGAGE SALE. Three Billiard Tables, i ice-Boars, Tables, and Chains and all the figures in free-class condition, for sale like day as 8 o'clock p. m., d. 148 WES? TWELFPE-07 VOLUME 2

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GRANITE MO SCHUREMAN & HAN FINANCE To Capit

ons desires to withdraw to unity will be given to LASTERN OWNER, Tri GOLD COIN (full weight) at 1/4 I Y. quotations; GOLD COUR DHANGE at 1/4 per cent under la Bankers and Note Bro GENERAL N

For a term of years from May 1, as the Douglas House, corner D and Cottage Grove-ava. Apply MONTGOMER NOTI After February 1, 1874, the pre TAX CERTIFICATES, held by 1872 will be raised to 5 PHR OHN Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874, S. S. For Lu

HOTEL TO

Equity of \$11,000 in three-stablesh-av., north of Sixteenth ne office. TOILET LADI A sales is known by its women to be it own its success. Phil. 8 contained the pretinst women potes, but I am constrained to the expense impression is that debted to TOILETINE.

HATS Gents' Child Styles.

J. S. BARNES & OC WANT WAN Two or three brick or stone-free. and north of Thirty-fir \$15,000. Inquire of J. H.

DENTIS TEETH FOR W. B. McCHENNEY'S Den beautifully reditted, corner Clar tracerting full upper or lawer sets till. Plain best, \$9. Money rewhere perfect anticaction is not where perfect anticaction is not better berrote and the set of the ne perfect satisfaction is not hout pain free of charge, sheast corner Clark and Ray

DISSOLUTIO DISSOLI The firm of Smith & Kelly, I his day dissolved by mutual obe continued at the old stan sesumes all debts.

SOCIETY I Attention, cial Conclave of Apollo ruesday) evening at 7) arce-st., for work on the courteously invited.

shiar Lodge, No. 22, A., F. meation this (Tuesday) even aron-st. (Freemasons Hall, fraternity cordially invited